INSURANCE
Whether business is depressed or prosperous Insurance Is a necessity.
I 9

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XVIII NO. 269– BOMBAY, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA.

INSURANCE
Indian Insurance companies came into existence to serve the Indian Insuring public
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LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R. A. S.

"UNWARRANTED INVASION OF JOURNALISTS' RIGHTS.."

Police Chief's Notice Contains "War Council" News.

DEFENCE COUNSEL'S PLEA IN "CHRONICLE" CASE.

"An unwarranted invasion on the elementary rights of a journalist" this was how Mr. C. N. Kanuga, Advocate, described the prosecution case in his address to the Court in the case in which Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Editor of the "Chronicle" and Mr. Sorabji P. Kapadia, Printer and Publisher of the paper stood charged under Section 17 Clause 1 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act before Mr. D.N.D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Thursday afternoon.

The great public interest which the case has evoked was indicated by the fact that long before the case came up for hearing, the court room was fully crowded Admission was strictly regulated by the police and large numbers of people were either turned out of the court or did not get admission owing to lack of accommodation.

PRESS INCONVENIENCED.

The press representatives suffered no little inconvenience as the bench generally set apart for them was removed from the usual place to a considerable distance from the dias with the result that the Magistrate was hardly audible to the press.

The accused in this case are charged with assisting the operations of the "War Council" which has been declared illegal by giving publication to the programme of the "Jawahar Day" in the issues of the "Chronicle" of November 15 and 16.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi, the first accused, did not take part in the proceedings while Mr. Sorabji, the second accused, was defended by Mr. C. N. Kanuga, Advocate.

Deputy Inspector Kothare of the C.I.D. who was examined at the last hearing stepped again into the witness box.

Mr. Kirke-Smith, the Public Prosecutor, proceeded to further examine him.

Mr. Kanuga objecting said: I understood that the examination of the witness was finished at the last hearing.

Mr. Kirke-Smith said that the witness would put in the order of the Police Commissioner of November 16th banning the Jawahar Day meeting.

The Magistrate allowed the witness to tender the order as an exhibit.

MR. BRELVI UNCONCERNED.

Questioned by the court Mr. Brelvi refused to cross-examine the witness. "I have already informed the court that I do not wish to take part in this trial" he said.

Mr. Kanuga then cross-examined the witness on behalf of the second accused.

Mr. Kanuga asked the witness whether the 'Chronicle' had not published in its issue of November 16 the order of the Commissioner banning the Jawahar Day demonstrations, to which the witness replies in the affirmative.

Q: The "War Council" has several ways of disseminating news about its programmes. Is it not so?—Yes.

Q: The news is broadcast ' by distribution of leaflets and by beating the bataki?—Sometimes.

Q: You are also aware that news is proclaimed by writings at street corners?

Magistrate: On the ground or on the wall?

Mr. Kanuga: The news are written on the ground and this is popularly known as "Bhoi Patrika".

KOTHARE READS ONLY "CHRONICLE."

Counsel to the witness: Was the programme of the "War Council" published in the newspapers of Bombay?—I only read about this meeting in the "Chronicle".

Q: Did you read any other newspaper?—No.

Q: So you are unable to say whether this news appeared in other local papers or not?—Yes.

Keshav Moreshwar Acharya, a clerk in the court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, was the next witness examined for the prosecution. He produced a declaration made by the second accused Mr. Sorabji to the effect that he was the Printer and Publisher of the "Chronicle".

This concluded the prosecution case.

The Magistrate asked Mr. Brelvi if he had any explanation to offer with regard to the publication of the passages objected to by the prosecution. The latter repeated the reply "I wish to take no part in the proceedings."

SORABJI DENIED CHARGE.

Mr. Sorabji, however, made an oral statement in which he admitted that he was the Printer and Publisher of the "Chronicle" and that the passages appeared in the paper with his knowledge. He denied the charge that he assisted the operations of the "War Council". "I published the news in the performance of my duties as a journalist as a mere matter of news of general public interest" he added.

PROSECUTION ADDRESS.

Mr. Kirke-Smith then addressed the court for the prosecution. He said it was admitted that the first and the second accused were Editor and Printer of a paper which had a large circulation both in India and abroad. They were charged with assisting the activities of the "War Council" of the B.P.C.C. The charge was in respect of a meeting which the "War Council" was determined to call at Chowpaty on Jawaharlal Day, a day fixed by Pandit Motilal Nehru to commemorate the incarceration of his son Pandit Jawaharlal. The "War Council" was naturally anxious that this meeting should be largely attended not only by its followers but by the public at large and for that purpose they wished to give wide publicity to the fact that a meeting was going to be held and what was going to be done at the meeting.

Mr. Kirke-Smith then referred to Section 17 Clause 1 laying emphasis on the words "Whoever... in any way assists the operations" and said that the "War Council" had been declared illegal. It was necessary for the "War Council" to give publicity to the announcement of the meeting and the accused in this case published in the paper of the previous day that the meeting will take place next day. He submitted that the question was not one of publishing news. The announcement of the first day was short but the next morning the paper came out with a large heading "No Jawahar Day in Bombay—Police Chief Bans Activities, and then War Council's programme".

WAS IT AN INVITATION?

The prosecution case, he said was very simple. The announcement was in effect an invitation sent out by the "War Council" to the public of Bombay to attend the meeting. A newspaper had no priveleges. The Editor of a paper stood in exactly the same position as any other man or member of the public as regards breaking the law. He quoted an authority who said: "It must be remembered that the liberties of the press are no greater or no less than the liberties of every subject of the state."

The prosecution address being over, Mr. Kanuga, Counsel for the second accused advanced arguments for the defence.

"WAR COUNCIL" OPERATIONS.

Mr. Kanuga said that the second accused and also the first who was undefended stood charged with having rendered assistance to the operations of the "War Council", or the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, inasmuch as they edited, printed and published certain passages which ap-

(Continued on page 5.)

"Chronicle" Editor In "B" Class

—:o:—

At the conclusion of the hearing of the "Chronicle" case on Thursday, Mr. C. N. Kanuga, Advocate brought to the notice of the Court that Mr. S. A. Brelvi has been placed in "B" Class.

Magistrate: But he has chosen not to participate in the trial.

Counsel: He has not chosen to suffer every hardship that is imposed on him. I am only bringing it to the notice of the Court so that proper amends might be made. Mr. Brelvi certainly deserves "A" Class.

The Magistrate promised to look into the matter.

DELHI "DICTATOR" JAILED.

—:o:—

15 Other Congressmen Also Sentenced.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 27.

Mr. Pool, Additional District Magistrate, sentenced to-day Surendranath Jauhar, "Dictator" of Delhi "War Council", to six months imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500; in default another six weeks imprisonment under Intimidation Ordinance. It will be recalled that he has already been sentenced to nine months rigorous imprisonment under Section 17 (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Of the 15 others in whose cases orders were reserved yesterday, six have been sentenced to three months imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, in default, six weeks further imprisonment, and nine were warned off. Girdharlal, one of these nine, was immediately re-arrested by the police.—A.P.

SAVED FROM THE GALLOWS.

—:o:—

Death Sentence Quashed.

LAHORE, Nov. 27.

Mr. Justice Daleep Singh and Mr. Justice Gordon Walker at the Lahore High Court to-day acquitted Ujagar Singh who was sentenced to death in the Amritsar Khalsa College bomb case.—A. P.

"SWARAJYA" APPEARS AGAIN.

MADRAS, November 27.

After nearly six months' suspension "Swarajya" resumed publication to-day.

The Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Madura, convicted to-day Somayajuly, a Congress worker who stood charged for two offences under section 124-A, I.P.C. in respect of two speeches delivered by him in March and May, sentencing him to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment on each charge the sentences running consecutively.

Mr. Satyamurthi has nominated three more ladies as members of the Tamil Nadu Congress Council of Action.—A. P.

POLITICAL PRISONERS THREATENED

—:o:—

T. G.'s. Circular To Jail Superintendents.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 24.

It is understood that Lieut. Col. C. E. Palmer, Inspector-General of prisons United Provinces, is holding an inspection of the jails at Allahabad.

It is reported that prior to his starting for the inspection of the jails, the inspector-general issued a circular to the superintendents of jails in the United Provinces asking them to warn the prisoners that in case any prisoner showed indiscipline during his visit to jails, the prisoner guilty of insubordination would be ordered to be whipped.

Lieut.-Col. Palmer is inspecting the Naini jail to-day.—"Leader."

INDIA'S PEACEFUL NON-VIOLENT STRUGGLE.

—:o:—

Why She Was Forced To "Revolt."

DR. SAUND'S LECTURE IN AMERICA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Los Angeles, (U. S. A.) Oct. 16

"For 200 years India labored for the prosperity of other lands. From one of the richest countries in the world, she has been reduced to the poorest, until, in sheer desperation, her people have resolved to revolt." thus declared Dr. Dalip Singh Saund, Ph. D., President of the Hindu Welfare Society, and the author of "My Mother India," in a debate held here yesterday under the joint auspices of the City Club and the International Relation Club of Los Angeles. The speaker representing the British point of view was Prof. Edward Leo Harvey, formerly a commissioned officer in the Madras Presidency.

Tracing the history of India's suffering under the British Yoke, Dr. Saund related the sad story of her textile industry, salt production exploitation by the English capital invested in India. Proceeding he added, "India's grievences against the British rule are numerous. her causes of revolt are perfectly justified, her cup of humiliation is full, and she has been forced to revolt".

Closing with an appeal to the citizens of the United States, he said: "Persecution of the innocents and malignant opperession is being carried on in India, in the name of law and order. How long will the peace-loving people of America permit these conditions to continue unchallenged? Are they going to remain onlookers, and watch while the heart of India is being vivisected before their very eyes?"

In reply to these arguments of Dr. Saund. Capt. Harvey set up the time-old pleas of incapability of Indians to rule themselves, the question of the native princes and what not. But he was not altogether relying on the old stuff. He pointed out to the world war debts and whispered to the American citizens that without the help of India, the payment of those debts was impossible.

Dr. Saund, in his reply again challenged the speaker to justify the throwing of the debts on the shoulders of India which were incurred without her consent and pleaded to the Americans that humanity should not be sold for dollars

The attendance was good and a sympathetic spirit prevailed.

Guests Of "Mac."

—:o:—

LUNCHEON AT 10 DOWNING STREET.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Following were among the guests of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Miss MacDonald at luncheon today at 10, Downing Street:—Sir C P. Ramaswami Aiyer, Sir Ahmed Amin Jung, Lady Amin Jung, Sir Akbar Hydari, Lady Hydari, Maharaja of Kashmir, Zafrullah Khan, Mr. and Mrs. Abdulla Pasha and Earl Russell.

PICKETS GO ON HUNGER-STRIKE.

—:o:—

In Front Of Shops Of Foreign Cloth

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 27.

About 60 picketers, including twenty lady picketers, have gone on hunger-strike in Maneck Chowk, where foreign cloth is sold. There are sitting in front of the shops since the morning. Foreign cloth dealers have not turned up, and their shops are closed. —A. P.

The Chief Commissioner, accompanied by Lady Pears, left Peshawar on Tuesday on a short visit to Delhi. He will stay at the Viceroy's House and return to Peshawar on Saturday.

SPREAD CULT OF SWADESHI.

—:o:—

Large Azad Maidan Meeting.

A largely attended public meeting was held on Thursday evening at the Azad Maidan under the auspices of the Marwadi Praja Parishad. Sjt. Ramgopal Dutt presided.

In his opening speech, the president observed that India was once one of the most prosperous countries, and they as Indians must bring it back to that level.

SHAMEFUL CONDUCT.

He deplored the shameful conducts of those who still purchase foreign cloth and dealt in it and appealed to the students to come forward to emulate the worthy example of their sisters—the women of India and to carry on propaganda for Swadeshi.

KEEP THE MOVEMENT GOING.

Mrs. Kantaben Khandwala appealed to the Marwari Community to keep up the movement for boycotting foreign cloth. She reminded the youths of the advice that Mahatmaji had given to the country years ago, and make it self-sufficient so far as the supply of cloth was concerned India's resources were being exploited by foreigners and they must stop it.

She appealed to the merchants to give up the idea of dealing in foreign cloth for ever and to think out ways to establish business in Swadeshi cloth. She suggested that a syndicate should be formed and petty traders who had not enough capital to invest should be helped.

Sjt. Dwarkaprasad Bhartiya of Muttra congratulated the Marwaris of Bombay for having plunged whole-heartedly in the struggle for country's freedom.

GOSPEL OF SWADESHI.

Srimati Ratanben Damania advised those women who could not go to jail to devote their energies to spreading the gospels of Swadeshi.

Srimati Lilavatiben Hansoti opposed the use of mill cloth and advocated the use of pure khaddar only. She advised people to spend as little as possible use only Swadeshi goods on such auspicious occasions.

Several other speakers addressed the meeting on the same subject before it came to a close.

—:o:—

KHALS A COLLEGE BOMB CASE.

LAHORE, Nov. 27

It will be recalled that on the 6th of February last at a meeting held under the auspices of the Students' Union in Khalsa College Hall, lights were suddenly put out and a bomb exploded causing injuries to various persons including a fourth year student named Pratap Singh who died the next day. The prosecution stated that the bomb was aimed at the Principal, but by sheer accident he happened to be absent and Pratap Singh was in his chair. The case was heard by Mr. Anderson, Sessions Judge, Amritsar, who sentenced Ujjagar Singh to death.—A. P.

NADIAD CONGRESS HOUSE RAIDED.

—:o:—

Mysterious Leaflet Baffles Police

(From A Correspondent.)

NADIAD, Nov. 23.

A few days back a Congress House was opened at Chunel, Nadiad Taluka. The Mahudha Fonzdar along with the Jamadar and a police force raided the Congress House, took possession of it, and broke several utensils and such other things. Mr. Chaturbhai Patel opened another House at Patel's Chaura, on the 22nd instant. No attempt has yet been made by the Police on the New House.

The local volunteers have been distributing widely in motors and trains in Nadiad Taluka, leaflets exhorting the people not to pay their taxes and revenues. The police are making vigorous inquiries as to the origin and dissemination of the leaflet, but till now the attempts have proved sterile.

Govt. Unwilling To Transfer Central Financial Control.

SCHUSTER'S MISSION TO ENGLAND.

SIR W. BIRDWOOD'S NARROW OUTLOOK.

(From Our Special Correspndt.)

NEW DELHI, November 27.

I find no confirmation here of the report regarding Government of India agreement to the transfer of Finance. This tory was floated by Free Press under cover of London Message but Delhi opinion not only does not favour it but Sir George Schuster went specially to England with the purpose of desisting to the last, any attempt to transfer Finance to control of Indian Minister.

WANTED CENTRAL RESPONSIBILITY.

As for the Federal scheme Government of India does not seem to have any thing beyond watching developments, because reports from London, both Official and non-official throw on light on the underline basis of a federal constitution. Thus while any attack on paramountcy would be restricted by the service element any scheme of federation without fulfilment of condition precedent, namely, grant of Responsible Government in the Centre would be unacceptable to Indian political opinion.

FALSE PROPAGANDA.

But a great deal of mischievous and entirely baseless Propaganda is being done through "Civil and Military Gazette" and "Pioneer", by painting as Indian opinion some fantastic ideas. For instance, the author of the idea of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald to the Viceroyalty not only did not feel staggered by the ridiculousness of his own proposal but suggested that the Indian opinion supported it.

UNCHANGED AS EVER.

Then again there is a considerable movement here to pull wires in London via Lahore. Thus Malik Ferozkhan Noon was made a convenient tool to pull up Chaudhari Zafarullah Khan against any attempt to agree to joint electorates. As for Governments outlook, it remains greatly unchanged. In fact festivities held in connection with Commander-in-Chief's departure have shown how little change of heart has come about.

Unlike his predecessor late Lord Rawlinson, the outgoing Commander-in-Chief has firmly believed that sweet words towards Indian sepoy were all that were wanted and that Indian politician must not be herboured. So it was that in all dinners held in his honour, whether these were at the Viceregal Lodge or at the Gymkhana Club, Indian, both civilian and military, were rigorously excluded while even minor white fries were invited. In fact this exclusive white fraternization has been held to be reflex of Sir William Birdwood's outlook on Indian affairs.

POLICE'S PROCEDURE. VITIATED BY WRONGFUL TRESPASS.

—:o:—

Sub-Judge's Strong Strictures.

SILCHAR, Nov. 26.

"The whole procedure of the police has been vitiated by wrongful trespass and other irregularities", remarked Mr. Kunja Behari Roy, Sub-Judge, in disposing of a civil suit brought by Mr. Iachin Mea and several other Moslems against Sub-Inspector Gopal Chandra Phookan (now Inspector of Police in Silchar), Inspector Bipin Bihari Das, Sub-Inspector Abhya Charan Sarma (since degraded) and eleven other police officers, Panchayets and village chowkidars, seeking to recover damages of Rs. 3,000 from defendants which had been decreed with costs.

It was alleged that plaintiffs had been illegally arrested, searched and wrongfully confined and assaulted. It was also alleged that a copy of the Quran was thrown away, but the Sub-Judge did not believe the story.—A. P.

Amil Sindhi Lady As Lawyer

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), Nov. 26.

Miss Jamna Sahibsingh Shahani, B.A., LL.B., has been granted a certificate by the Court of Judicial Commissioner of Sind, authorising her to pratise as a pleader in all the civil and criminal courts, excluding the Judicial Commissioner's Court of Sind.

Miss Jamna Shahani is the first Amil Sindhi lady to have graduated in law, obtained her "sanad" and started legal practice in this province. She is the daughter of ex-Principal Sahibsing Chandsingh Shahani, of the Amil community of this town.

MR. MANILAL KOTHARI TO BE DEPORTED.

—:o:—

Orders Of Govt. Of Bombay

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 27.

Orders have been received from the Government of Bombay for the deportation of Mr. Manilal Kothari under the Foreigners' Act. It will be remembered that Mr. Manilal Kothari was detained at Sabarmati Jail on the expiry of his term of imprisonment under the orders of the District Magistrate till the receipt of orders from the Government.—A. P.

Mr. Pradhan Visits Broach Liquor Shops.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

BROACH, Nov. 27.

Mr. Pradhan Ex-Excise Minister paid a flying visit to the liquor shops here with the Collector, Mr. Qureshi yesterday evening. Several shop-keepers lodged complaints to them. Three picketers were arrested as a result. Mr. Pradhan had also an interview with Srimati Manglagavri Diwanji, a lady picketer.

Heavy Casualties.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Earthquake casualties in the Shizuoka Prefecture are expected to reach 900.

(Later). The latest official estimate of the death-roll in Shizuoka Prefecture is 137. Newspapers, however, give it out as 219 killed. —Reuter.

"Sirdar" Proceeding To Kaira And Bardoli.

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 27.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel intends proceeding to Kaira and Bardoli shortly. He had proposed to proceed there with Mr. Mahadev Desai, but owing to the latter's arrest he has postponed his tour till the case against Mr. Desai which is fixed for Saturday is over.—A. P.

Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Building 2nd floor Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.

New York Market was closed to-day.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

JANUARY.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 27.

Previous closing rate ...	5.70
Today's opening rate ...	5.68
Difference	—2
To-day's closing rate	5.69
Difference	—1

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on pay-payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Sixteen Words and

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. .. Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.
Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows, Box No. .....Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—A GRADUATE with Science and also a Matriculate with S. T. C. for a local school. Apply to Box No. 467, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A R3769

WANTED—An ASSISTANT CARDER and SPINNER for a Woollen Mill, Indian preferred Apply with testimonials and terms to Box No. 259, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 2052

WANTED—Capable and influential Life Insurance Salesmen for Bombay City and Suburbs. Liberal Commission to deserving workers. For terms, Prospectus and etc., apply Box No. 458 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 2051

WANTED SEVERAL ORGANISING Managers on a salary of Rs. 100 per month to distribute loans in Mofussil according to Loan Scheme of the Bank. More than Rs. 1,00,000 (One Lakh) have been invested during the last few months. Only the selected candidates shall get the full particulars. No personal interview will be allowed before selection. Application stating qualifications and age should be forwarded to the Calcutta office of the Bank The MIDLAND BANK (INDIA) LTD., 8, Canning Street, Calcutta.
A

Houses & Flats To Let.

TO LET—Newly painted first and second floors of the building, situated at 76, Girgaum Road to let immediately; ground floor is occupied by Messrs. Englebert Tyres Indias, Ltd. Godown situated at Charni Road to let from January next. (at present occupied by Messrs. F. & C. Osler Ltd.) For inspection and particulars apply to the MANAGER of the Swadeshi Mills, Premises next to Albless Baug at Charni Road.
C 2056

Trade Announcement.

WIND GATE & CO. will sell by Public Auction valuable drawing, dining and bed-room furniture etc. on Sunday the 30th November at 10-30 a. m. at 90, Hill Road, near St. Andrews Bandra.
T R3770

Machinery, Tools, Etc.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Second hand or new Toilet Soap Tablet making Machine. Any design. Hand or power driven. Cash payment. MEHERR CHEMICAL WORKS, Dadar, Bombay.
N R3766

Educational

QUALIFY Your SONS and DAUGHTERS for Secretarial, Accounting, Shorthand, Advocates' positions at GREGG COLLEGE, Lal Darwaja, Ahmedabad.
M 1986

Profession.

UNEMPLOYMENT—Rs. 200 monthly. Have our successful guaranteed 21 Business. Can earn easily ask with 0-10-0 stamp to D. J. DAFTARY, Dhrangadra, (Kathiawar).
N R3755

Lost & Found.

LOST CABINET HAND CAMERA, 26th instant B. B. & C. I. Local 9-43 a. m. Lower Parel. Please return to M. L. SHARMA, Tower Building, Dadar. Sender will be remunerated.
PB R3772

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates.—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 2-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

DACCA UNIVERSITY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for a Professorship in Mathematics on a fixed salary of Rs. 1,000 per mensem. Nine copies of application with testimonials giving the names and addresses of three references must reach the Registrar not later than 7th February, 1931. For full particulars apply to the REGISTRAR.
2040

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 20th December 1930 to 10th January, 1931, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.
2052

GOVERNMENT AUCTION SALE.

Under orders of the Director of Contracts, Army Headquarters, Simla, valuable surplus and waste stores including large quantities of Engineering stores; Ships Chandlers stores; Metals including 2,400 cwts. of Mild Steels Rounds and Flats; Paints and Chemicals; Grindstones; Pulleys; Coal Barge; Cutters; Steam Launch; Old canvas, coir and manilla cordage, chains, wire ropes etc., etc., will be offered for sale by Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE and Co., Government Auctioneers, 93, Apollo Street, Bombay, at the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, on 8th December, 1930, and following days.
2063

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID.

An Allotment Letter and Deposit Receipt No. 137 in respect of 10 Shares Nos. 12191/12200 of THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, in the name of Anuntrao Balkrishna Kamat, has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these Shares should be notified within one month to the Registered Offices of the Company, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise dublicate Allotment Letter and Deposit Receipt will be issued to the above-mentioned owner.
Bombay, 27-11-1930.
R3771

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913
AND
IN THE MATTER OF ASOKA SWADESHI STORES, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Meeting of the Share-Holders of the Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 13th December, 1930, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, at Asoka Building, Princess Street, Bombay, to transact the following business:—
To fix the remuneration of the Liquidators.
Bombay, 18th November, 1930.
GOOLAMHUSSEIN B. SOMJEE,
IDANMAL S. MAKHIJANI,
Liquidators.
2057

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

The SALE of "Krishna Bhuvan" property at Jail Road advertised to take place to-day, is POSTPONED 'sine die'.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT KALBADEVI ROAD, KNOWN AS "NAROTTAM WADY".

Under instructions from Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for Messrs. Haridas Vallabhdas and Vallabhdas Jamnadas, the Receivers appointed in Suit No. 3624 of 1925 (Narandas Vallabhdas and other vs. Vallabhdas Jamnadas and another). Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on TUESDAY, the 9th December next at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Pension and Tax land together with the houses, shawls and buildings standing thereon, situate at Kalbadevi Road, admeasuring about 3,006 square yards, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 258 etc., New Nos. 1826 etc., Old Survey Nos 30, etc., New Survey Nos. 1681, etc., Cadastral Survey No. 863, Bhuleshwar Division, and assessed by the Municipality formerly under C Ward Nos. 435, to 444, now under Nos. 435, 442, formerly under Street Nos. 189-203 etc., now under Nos. 375C etc., and bounded on the East by the properties of Gordhandas Pitamberdas and Naran Mulji, on the West by Kalbadevi Road, on the North by the properties of Haridas Dhunji Mulji, Gopinath Parmanandas Jivandas Naranji Mulji and Jivan Naranji, and on the South by the properties of Harnandrai Ramnarayen Mansukhlal Munshi, Haridas Jadavji and Khetsey Kanji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for the Receivers or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT LAMINGTON ROAD, KNOWN AS PATHE CINEMA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Sabnis Goregaoker and Senjit, Attorneys for Mr. Motichand G. Shaha, the 2nd Mortgagee, and on account and risk of Mr. Kissondas Tribhuwandas Mangaldas, the Mortgagor, by virtue of the power of sale reserved under an Indenture of 2nd Mortgage dated the 5th March, 1930, and subject to the 1st Mortgage (equitable) in favour of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation dated the 18th April, 1929, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 5th December next, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of Pension and Tax land held by the Mortgagor for 999 years at a fixed rent from Mr. A. D. Baria under an Indenture of Lease dated the 3rd April, 1922, with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses and buildings standing thereon, situate at Lamington Road and Tribhovandas Road, admeasuring about 4,526 square yards, Street Nos. 31-35.

Secondly:—All that piece of Pension and Tax land held by the Mortgagor for 999 years at a fixed rent from Mr. A. D. Baria under an Indenture of Lease dated the 3rd April, 1928, with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses and Cinema Theatre standing thereon, situate at Tribhuvandas Road, admeasuring about 3,967 square yards, Street No. 1 T, etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Sabnis Goregaoker and Senjit, Attorneys for the 2nd Mortgagee, or to the undersigned.
BENNETT & CO.

MESSRS. VORA & CO

AUCTIONEERS.
62, Medows Street: Fort.
Tel. No. 22064

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (FRIDAY) AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).
AUCTION SALE of every kind of Household and Office Furniture, Chesterfield suits, Fire-proof safes, Gramophones, Records, etc., etc., at 62, Medows Street, Fort.
VORA & CO.

Amusements.

The most gorgeous scenes ever seen in an Indian picture

Haunted island, Land of giants, Land of reptiles, Valley of Jevells.

Most daring adventures of an intripid sailor, his fight with pirates,

From
SAT., 29th Instant

Majestic
Cinema
Girgaum, BOMBAY.

PATHE CINEMA

TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.

SPECIAL GALA PERFORMANCES OF THE SEASONS GREATEST DRAMATIC SENSATION

"FAST LIFE"

featuring
Douglas Fairbanks Jr., Loretta Young and Chester Morris.

A FIRST NATIONAL VITAPHONE PRODUCTION.

100% TALKING.

Globe Cinema
Sandhurst Road
To-night 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30
100 per cent. Thrilling

FRED THOMSON
IN
THE SILENT STRANGER

NEXT SATURDAY
KEN MAYNARD
IN
"Mountain Justice"

EXCELSIOR
THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.

The Vivacious "IT" Girl
CLARA BOW
In a New Role in The 100 p.c. Talking Picture.
DANGEROUS CURVES
Break a Date—Or Make One to See this Thrilling Picture.

EMPIRE
THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
A TERRIFIC TALKIE SUCCESS
LOOSE ENDS
featuring
EDNA BEST
OWEN NARES
A Picture of a Totally different Kind. You Must See It.

EMPRESS
THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
2 GIRLS WANTED
featuring
JANET GAYNOR
(The Star of "7th Heaven")
GLEN TRYON
A Comedy Drama of Youth, Love and Laughter.

RIALTO TALKIES
THE LAST DAY
at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPENING ATTRACTION

WITH SOUND
Also

LAUREL & HARDY
IN
"THEY GO BOOM"
All-Talking Comedy.

Rialto Talkies
TO-MORROW
Metro Goldwyn Mayer's
All TALKING SINGING DANCING
Dramatic Sensation
with
Charles King
Anita Page.

The CAPITOL
TO-MORROW

All Talking Picture.
5 SONG HITS!

THE CAPITOL
DAILY at 6-30 and 10 p. m.

50% TALKIE
with
LIONEL BARRYMORE
KARL DANE
LEILA HYAMS.

FREE GIFT!
DIARY-1931
366 Pages—one day a page.
Apply with
Four Annas postage stamps.
Raiva'dva Narayanji Keshavji
177, Harison Road, Calcutta.

MONEY MARKET.

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, November 27.
B C Rate T T 1|5 23|32.
B C Rate D D 1|5 3|4.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 3|4 Ready and December.
Banks Selling D D 1|5 25|32.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 23|32 January.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 25|32 to January.
Banks Buying D D 1|5 13|16.
Banks Buying 3 Mouths 1|5 15|16 November-December.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 279.
Banks Selling T T 278 3|4.
Banks Buying T T 277 3|4.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 914.
Banks Buying D D 924.
Banks Buying 3 Months 940.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 133 1|4
Banks Buying 60 Days 136.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 86 3|8
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 103
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 157 1|8.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 1|4.

CROSS RATE—
New York London 4.85 17|32 26th instant.
Shanghai London 1/7 1|16 27th instant.
Japan London 2|0 1|2 26th instant.
London Paris 123.60 26th instant.
London Belgium 34.825 26th instant.
London Switzerland 25.076-3|4 26th instant.
London Italy 92.75 26th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4-5-1 3|8 25th instant; £4-5-1 3|8 26th instant.
Silver London Ready £16 1|2 25th instant; £16 1|2 26th instant.
Silver London Forward £16 3|8 25th instant; £16 3|8 26th instant.
Silver New York Ready £35 3|4 25th instant; £35 3|4 26th instant.
London Discounts 3 Mons. 2 7|32 per cent. 25th instant; 2 1|4 per cent. 26th instant.
London Discounts 6 Mons. 2 11|32 per cent. 25th instant, 2 3|8 per cent 26th instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent, Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money: Inter Bank Call 2-1|4 per cent. 3 Mons. 3-3|4 per cent. 6 Mons. 4-1|4 per cent. 12 Mons. 4 per cent.
Tone: Quiet.

—:o:—

Tone of Silver: vuiet No special feature.
Business small.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

—:o:—

Bombay, November 27.
3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 64-12-6
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90-7.
4 per cent. Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89-7.
4 per cent. Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 74-4
4 1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95-6.
4 1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 83-3
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94-12.
5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 96-7.
5 per cent. Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 94-6.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100-5.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 101-6.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101-1.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102-2.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933-36 Rs. 101-5.
6 1/2 per cent. B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104-14.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 72-10.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 72.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 72.
5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 89-4.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101-14.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 101-14.
FORWARD RATES.
2ND DEC. SETTLEMENT.
3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 64-12-6
5 per cent. 1945-55 Rs. 101-6-0
Tone of Market:—Dull.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

—:o:—

Bombay, November 27.
3 Months Discounts 2-1|4 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 2-3|4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 3 per cent.
Call Money 2-1|4 per cent.
One Month 2-3|4 per cent.
Three Months 3-1|4 per cent.
Six Months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market: Easy.
Imperial Bank of India Rate: 6 per cent.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

S. S. "Viceroy of India" with the English mails of Nov. 13, due at 6 a.m.

Arrival of General Sir Philip Chetwode new Commander-in-Chief, Gateway of India, 9-30 a.m.

SATURDAY, November 29.

S. S. "Mantua" with the homeward mails, sails at 1 p.m.

SALT SURVEY COMMITTEE.

The Salt Survey Committee leaving Bombay on Friday (Nov. 28) for Sambhar, on its way, will visit Pachpadra on December 1 and Jodhpur on December 3.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Iyo Maru," left Colombo for Bombay on the 27th instant, and is due to arrive here on Sunday morning the 30th idem.

MARWADIS' PUBLIC MEETING.

—:o:—

A public meeting of Marwadis will be held to-day at the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, Kalbadevi Road, at 8 p.m.

PROOFS OF EXISTENCE OF GOD.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will resume the public discourse on the Proofs of the Existence of God in English at the Batliboi's Commercial Institute Hall, Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, to-morrow (Saturday), at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Macedonia" with the Mails from Bombay of 22nd instant, arrived at Aden at 4-30 P.M. on the 26th instant and left there at 8 P.M. the same day.

B. P. STUDENTS' CONFERENCE.

The Bombay Presidency Students' Conference will be held at Surat, the 6th and 7th of December, and not on the 29th and 30th of this month, as wrongly stated in an A. P. message from Surat.

HINDA MATA CHARKHA CLASS.

Under the auspices of this class a Charkha week will begin from 29th inst. to 6 proximo at Keshavji Naik's Chawl, No. 1, Kandawadi Near Maruti's Temple, Bombay.

The following are the hours of work:—(1) For gents:—7-30 A.M. to 12-0 Noon and 5-0 P.M. to 12-0 and for ladies:—12- Noon to 5-0 P.M.

A CONGRATULATORY MEETING.

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Bombay Jain Youvak Sangh in the Mangrole Jain Hall at Pydhoni today (Friday), at 8 P.M. to congratulate Mr. Parmananda Kooverji Kapadia, on his recent conviction at Vile-Parle. He was the member of the working committee of the above Sangha. The meeting will be presided by Sjt. Jamnadas M. Mehta, and Mrs. Kantaben Khandawala and others will address the meeting.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The Hon. Joint Secretary of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association states that the G. I. P. Railway Administration has fallen in line with the B. B. & C. I. and several other Railways with regard to the treatment of luggage. From the 17th November 1930, the restrictions hitherto obtaining on the G. I. P. Railway as regards the free allowance on their suburban section, as well as the exclusion of several articles as defined in Rule 118 of the Railway's current Guide from the treatment as luggage, have been withdrawn.

UPANISHADS AND GITA CLASSES.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Bhagawat Gita at the General Education Society's Chhabildas Lallubhai English School, Dadar, on Sunday next at 9 A.M. (S.T.).

The Swami will also conduct a public class on Upanishad in English at Seth Jamnadas Mathuradas Bungalow, Borivli on Sunday evening at 6-30 P.M. (S.T.).

LATE MR. JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

—:o:—

Move To Hold Public Meeting Of Citizens.

An Umarkhadi correspondent writes:—

The public are interested in the question of perpetuating the memory of the late Mr. Joseph Baptista. At one of the meeting of the convenors at St. Teresa's School Hall, Grahum for the holding of a general public meeting of all Indian Christians, Catholics and Protestants which took place in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, under the presidency of Dr. Accacio G. Viegas, it was proposed and carried and a committee was appointed to bring about the holding of a public meeting of all citizens of Bombay irrespective of caste, creed race or nationality, as the deceased patriot loved all and worked for the good of all, considering the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man.

DR. W. NUNAN CHARGED WITH ASSAULT.

England Does Not Know These Brutal Acts Says Murray.

The case filed against Dr. W. Nunan, Police Surgeon and District Superintendent, St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, Parsi Division, by Mr. Amarnath Arya (alias Dr. W. H. R. Murray), a journalist, charging him with assault and insult came up on Thursday afternoon for hearing before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, Bombay.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai appeared for the complainants and Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for the accused.

Mr. Desai examined the complainant.

In reply to counsel, Mr. Arya stated that he was the manager of an English weekly paper of Bombay, of which Mr. B. G. Horniman is the editor. On the evening of November 5, (Gandhi Day) Mr. Horniman and himself went to Chowpatti for observing the conduct of a meeting which had been previously banned by the Commissioner of Police. He went there in the capacity of a journalist. He could not recollect at the moment what the object of the meeting was.

At about 6-50 p.m. that evening he (witness) was standing on the sands within a distance of 25 to 30 yards from the footpath. Just then, he noticed a lathi charge being made by mounted sowars, European officers and sais, on the vendors of parched grain and fruit and other people who had collected thereabouts. The mounted sowars were driving away the hawkers from the spot and were knocking down the canopies, destroying the baskets and strewing the eatables.

ALLEGED BEATING OF A BOY.

About that time, he noticed a young boy being struck by the accused, whose name he had later learnt was Dr. Nunan. The accused beat the boy with his hand. The boy bent down to avoid another blow. Dr. Nunan told witness, as he was observing the incident. "We wish to try and save as many cases as possible for ambulance."

A WORDY DUEL.

Witness, continuing, deposed that he remarked to the accused in reply: "You seem to be creating more cases by this action of yours, of striking the boy there." Thereupon, the accused said to him: "I do not want you to be talking to me." Then, turning towards the people who were being beaten by the police, witness exclaimed: "What is the need for all these needless brutalities." He also exclaimed: "England does not know these brutal acts." The accused then said: "Why don't you go to the Commissioner of Police and tell him all this?" To that, witness replied: "Why don't you go to the Commissioner and tell him yourself, also about the brave deed of beating that boy now?"

Proceeding, witness deposed that the accused then struck him with his clenched fist on his right collarbone. Before he could recover, Mr. Horniman pushed himself in between himself and the accused and shoved the latter away, remarking, "Now, then, Dr. Nunan, we do not want any violence from you. Behave yourself."

Counsel: Did the accused say anything afterwards?

Witness: Referring to me, he told Mr. Horniman: "Why should this bounder be talking to me?"

Continuing, witness said that he understood from the gestures that the accused wanted to strike him again had not Mr. Horniman been there.

Mr. B. G. Horniman, deposing, corroborated the evidence of the complainant.

DR. NUNAN'S DENIAL.

Dr. Nunan said that he did not want to make any statement just then, but denied the allegations as absolutely false. He said he had gone there as Superintendent of the St. John Ambulance Corps.

"War Council" Member Arrested.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 27.

Babasaheb Patil, an influential Malguzar of Chanda and a member of the "War Council," Nagpur, was arrested at Chanda, while proceeding to Nagpur to attend a "War Council" meeting together with the Secretary of the Chanda "War Council," Mr. Kannawar.

The houses of Sjts. Wachasunder and Sakhardande were raided for attachment of property to recover the fines imposed on the arrested leaders. Whatever came into the hands of the police was taken away.

Picketing was resumed at the shop of a defaulting shopkeeper.

He having paid the stipulated fine to the "War Council" the picketing was removed.

PRO-VICE-CHANCELLOR FOR CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

University Bill Draft.

(From Our Correspondent).

CALCUTTA, Nov. 27.

A whole time paid Pro-Vice-Chancellor will serve our purpose says the report of Calcutta University Committee appointed to consider the draft University Bill framed by Dr. W. A. Jenkins. As regards officers of University, the most important modification made is the abolition of office of Pro-Chancellor, and the creation of a new office that of Pro-Vice-Chancellor who should hold office for five years and occupy the status and exercise functions analogous to those recommended for Vice-Chancellor in the Bill. Office of Honorary Vice-Chancellor is to be retained. Majority of Committee is opposed, on principle, to communal representation on academic bodies; such representation, however, is recommended as a temporary measure for a period of ten years.

The Committee desires to modify in powers proposed to be given to Governor-General who will be no appointed visitor of University. The report is signed among others by Sir C. V. Raman, Mr. W. S. Urquhart, Dr. Radhakrishnan, Sir Jadunath Sarkar and Lt.-Col. H. Suhrawardy Vice-Chancellor.

A new cause has been provided by the Committee, rendering it obligatory on Government to make a minimum grant of 5½ lakhs per year besides other non-recurring grants which will be necessary.

The Mohmands and Afridis are quiet. The latter held a Jirga on the 23rd instant at Tirah and decided that future action should be postponed till the return of their Maliks from Jamrud. A new Jirgah is expected to-morrow.

Road-building in the Khajuri plain continues.

ALLEGED MURDER OF TICKET COLLECTOR.

—:o:—

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, before Justice Sir Norman Kemp and a Special Jury, Ablo Isak and Ilias Isak two Indian Christians were put up on charges of murder, robbery, and abetment.

The deceased Richard Lobo was a ticket collector at Grant Road Railway Station. On the night of August 21st last, the deceased was walking along Falkland Road towards Golpitha. As the deceased turned into a by-lane, he was assaulted by the two accused and two others who were acquitted by the committing Magistrate. The first accused stabbed the deceased with a knife while the second accused held him fast. The deceased collapsed and subsequently died. A purse containing Rs. 40 was missing from his pocket.

Dharavi Grievances.

—:o:—

A correspondent writes:—

"The Island of Dharavi lies on the northwest coast of the Island of Salsette, Thana, and Bombay Suburban Districts. It has four large villages besides hamlets. The population might safely be estimated at between 12,000 and 13,000. The yield of the Dharavi Island are: fish, 'kankar' i.e. chunam-producing stones; cocoanuts, 'jaols,' onions, and various sorts of vegetables. The exports are the same. Government and Local Boards derive considerable revenue and income from liquor and toddy licences, ferry-receipts, enhanced fees from 'kankar,' and the manufacture of chunam and land tax which has been enormously raised of late. During the dry season, vehicular traffic is maintained by means of carts of the primitive type drawn by a pair of bullocks through tracks which run across rice-fields, and valleys and over hillocks. About the beginning of June when the monsoon sets in, the tracks are closed, communication from village to village cut off the villages isolated, traffic suspended and inconveniences and hardships inflicted and losses sustained, the sufferers are the agriculturists and ryots. The crying want is a road to connect the villages.

22 LIQUOR PICKETERS ARRESTED.

(From Our Correspondent)

WARDHAGANJ, Nov. 27.

Twenty-two volunteers were arrested for picketing excise auction sales here until this evening. Fourteen from Wardha, six from Hinganghat, and two from Akola.

The sales will continue to-morrow and picketing is expected to be more vigorous.

GUJARAT MILK FOR BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Corporation To Pay Subsidy.

MEETING ADJOURNED TO HONOUR "WAR COUNCIL"

The question of supplying Bombay with a better quality of milk was considered by the Corporation on Thursday. The problem is proposed to be solved by a scheme which has been approved by the Public Health Committee of the Corporation.

The organiser of the scheme is Mr. Raojibhai B. Patel who is a retired Director of Agriculture of the Baroda State and has experience of the milk business. He is to sell the milk at 0-4-9 per seer provided a subsidy of 3 pies per seer costing Rs. 57,000 to the Corporation.

Captain J. Alban D'Souza moved that the report be approved and adopted and a copy be forwarded to the Commissioner for information and necessary action; and that the Standing Committee be informed that the Corporation would be prepared to sanction a grant of Rs. 23,500 for the refrigeration of two rooms in the Chowpatty market.

Dr. D'Souza said that for the last ten years the milk problem was being considered by the Corporation and several dairy companies had put forward schemes to supply the city with milk from outside. He supported the present scheme.

Dr. J. V. Vora seconded the proposition.

MANY SCHEMES.

Mr. M. M. Killedar moved an amendment that the report be referred back to the Committee for further consideration.

He referred to the schemes so far tried by the Corporation for that purpose and described how those schemes failed. The present was the third scheme he said and it was almost certain that it would also fail. The milk was to be brought from a distance of 300 miles and from the way animals were kept in those parts he was sure that the milk that would be brought would be injurious to health. The Commissioner had assured that he would appoint an officer to look after sanitation, but as milk was to be collected from 300 different villages it would be impossible for the officer to supervise.

The milk brought from outside would be sold at one pice per seer less, but taking into consideration the fact that in quality outside milk would be 50 per cent. inferior to Bombay milk, the difference was not very material.

FALLACIOUS ARGUMENT.

It was also suggested that the scheme would help to save cattle from the butcher's knife. But the best way to save cattle from being slaughtered was to force railways to reduce freights for dry cattles and to ask the Government to allot land near Palzarh for keeping these cattles during day periods.

Mr. Killedar strongly opposed the idea of removing stables from Bombay. He suggested that in that case stables should be erected in the suburbs or cattle owners in the city should be asked to propose a scheme. Besides when the Government of Bombay was considering a scheme for forming a dairy industry on Government's land to the extent of about 20,000 acres he could not understand why the Corporation should go further and spend lakhs of rupees.

Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe seconded the amendment.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT.

Mr. Boman Behram moved another amendment to add a clause that if the scheme failed and the company refused to supply milk in the year following the year of experiment, it should give up 50 per cent. of the subsidy. The speaker was willing to give the experiment a fair trial, but, he said, they must provide against the contingency that might arise if the company failed to supply milk after the expiration of the first year.

Mr. R. M. Bhat seconded the amendment.

BOMBAY'S LOSS.

Dr. J. A. Collaco said he was one of those who were crying in the wilderness by pointing out that Bombay was going down and its trade and industry were being captured by other places.

Now, the milk industry was sought to be driven away from the city. By the loss of their milk industry, the Bombay Municipality stood to lose Rs. 3,000 every year by way of license fees, Rs. 1,50,000 by way of water tax, and Rs. 1,50,000 by way of general tax.

Mr. P. J. Marzban asked that the scheme be held over for some time.

At this stage, Mr. I. G. Patel moved adjournment of the House as a mark of sympathy for the Congress leaders who had been sent to jail that day.

The motion which was seconded by Dr. J. V. Vora was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday.

STRIKE IN STANDARD MILL

—:o:—

An Amicable Settlement

The workers of the Standard Mill who were on strike for a fortnight have now resumed work.

The dispute arising from the proposed reduction of wages has been amicably settled to the satisfaction of the strikers and the employers by the effort of Mr. K. M. Munshi and some Labour leaders.

—:o:—

STANDARD MILL STRIKE SETTLEMENT.

—:o:—

G. K. Union President's Statement.

Mr. G. L. Kandalker, President of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union writes as follows in his statement to the Press under date 27th November:—

It is known to the public that the workers in the Weaving Department of the Standard Mills had gone on strike on the 10th of this month. Their complaint was that they were getting low wages for the last several months owing to the low rates on new varieties of cloth. The workers approached the Union and related their grievances to the Union leaders and they were convinced that the complaints were genuine. But the mill management took up an unsympathetic attitude and tried to fill up the vacancies of the workers who were on strike. The management, however, did not succeed in this attempt. They could hardly gather 35 to 50 blacklegs, but could not continue with the working of the mills as before. Once there was a clash between the blacklegs and the strikers, and the police made a lathi charge upon the crowd. Some 25 strikers were wounded owing to this lathi charge. Under such circumstances the management had no alternative other than the total closing of the mills until the dispute is settled once for all. Then there was a conference between the officials of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union and the mill agents. Mr. K. M. Munshi did his best to help the deliberations of the conference. The workers were represented by Kandalker, Tavde, Bhapankar, Dr. Gavande and Tamhankar of the G. K. and the management were represented by the Agent himself and his advisers. After three days continuous discussions was amicably settled and the workers got increase on nearly 34 varieties in the proportion of ½ pie, 1 pie, 2 pies and 4 pies per pound. The management also consented to take back those men who were discharged for the Gandhi Day Hartal. On the 26th instant early in the morning at 7 a.m. a meeting of all the workers of the mill was convened by the Union at Nagu Sayaji Wadi, Mr. Kandalker Presiding. The new rates were read to them and then the workers went in procession, waving their Red Flag to the mills and resumed work at 8 A.M.

ATLAS MILL STRIKE.

—:o:—

Unsatisfactory Conference.

About 1,500 workers of the Atlas Mills, Mazagaon, have been on strike since the 19th instant.

Meetings of the workers were held near the mill under the auspices of the Bombay Girni Kamgar (Red Flag) Union. Messrs. Kedar Gupta, Chimaji, Abdur Rehman, Jiwba, Deshpande and Phillip Antone spoke. The following are the demands of the strikers:—

(1) Written assurance that wages will be paid before the 15th of every month. (2) Reinstatement of all strikers without exception on the termination of the strike and no harassment subsequently. (3) Restoration of all wage-cuts on the rates of 1927 March. (4) Boards indicating rates should be placed in every department. (5) Ten annas per day after every loom plus allowances. (6) Mention of wages and allowances to be made on each ticket separately.

THE CONFERENCE.

The demands of the strikers were formulated and formally communicated by the Union to the management on Wednesday afternoon. The agent Mr. Dhanjibhoy Petit called the Union representatives for negotiations. Messrs. Phillip Antone, K. A. Desai, Sahadev Piraji, Chimaji, Deshpande and Kedar Gupte represented the Union and put the case of the workers. There was another conference on Thursday morning.

It may be noted that the usual practice in Bombay mills is to pay the wages for any month before the 15th of the next month. This practice itself is unjust and harmful to the workers. But the management of the Atlas Mills have gone further still and for the last few months they have been delaying payment up to 25th and beyond. They have also reduced the rates on several sorts in the weaving department.

As regards the first demand, Mr. Dhanjibhoy suggested a compromise, viz., payment between 15th and 18th. The workers are not inclined to agree to this. As regards the (3) and (5) the employers say that there is no wage-cut since the mill company was reorganised in February 1928. The Union representatives, however, pointed out several cases of reduced rates. The employers are willing to agree to the remaining demands. Negotiations are still proceeding. In the meanwhile the workers are determined to hold out and meetings are being held every morning and evening.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK OF GREAT INTENSITY RECORDED.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 27.

An earthquake shock of great intensity was recorded at the Alipore Observatory at 0.43 hour, the origin being at a distance of about 30002 miles.

Nathangar (Bhagalpur).—Upendra Nath Mookerjee, Advocate, and the ex-President of the Bhagalpur District Congress Committee, was sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 400 on a charge of being a member of an unlawful assembly at Bihpur. Two others were similarly sentenced.—A. P.

CURRENCY DEPT. ACCOUNTS.

An abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on 22nd inst. is given below:—

(In thousands of rupees.)

Notes in circulation	164,84,10
Reserve Coin and bullion:—	
In India:—	
Silver coin	117,03,11
Gold coin	32,27,64
Silver bullion	5,43,69
Securities (purchase price):—	
In India	3,06,62
In England	7,38,04

PRESENTS TO VICTORIA GARDENS ZOO.

The following animals have been presented to the Victoria Gardens Zoological collection:—

5 Hanuman or Langur monkey (Semnopithems Entellus) presented by J. P. Popat.

2 Four horned Antelope (Tetraceros Quadricornis) presented by Miss Poritt of Bhilad.

1 Langur Monkey (Semnopithems Entellus) presented by the Secretary, Bombay Pinjrapole.

1 Squirrel Malabar (Seinrus Maximus) presented by Dr. F. C. Ekin of Panchgani.

1 Ring tailed Lamur (Lemur catta) presented by Major R. D. Byrne.

1 Pair Indian striped Hyaena cubs (Hyaena striata) presented by H. H. The Nawab Saheb of Janjira State.

1 Indian Pea Fowl (Pavo cristatus) presented by Mr. Virendrasingh.

Indian wheat has found a new market in Afghanistan where Government are stated to be importing large quantities of flour to help the poor people to pass the coming winter without hardship.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1930.

MOST EFFECTIVE WEAPON.

For some days past a few interested parties have been making desperate attempts to show that Bombay's boycott of foreign cloth has begun to weaken. But we have already shown with facts and figures quoted by a responsible authority like the Secretary of the Bombay Piece-Goods Merchants' Association that the reported weakening is a fiction. We have since learnt on good authority that the Committee recently appointed by the above Association to consider the advisability of continuing the 'hartal' which they had declared against foreign cloth in April has recommended the prolongation of the period of the 'hartal' and that the report of the Committee will soon be placed before the general meeting of the Association. It will be remembered that this body had decided to impose on any defaulter a fine of Rs. 101 for every package of foreign cloth imported or sold, half the amount being promised to the member giving information about any default. But we are reliably informed, not one single case of default has occurred. If at all some clandestine sales have been effected, they can be only negligible. In fact it is the very remarkable success of the boycott that has induced some interested persons to commence a counter-propaganda in the shape of unproved and unauthorised statements and anonymous leaflets which only show how much they are hit by the boycott.

So far as Bombay is concerned, the latest report of Mr. Tattersall about the Lancashire industry is that "there are no signs at the moment of more activity for Bombay". And even as regards India in general, he says that "there has not been any particular development in the turnover for India". And the general effect of the Indian boycott on Lancashire may also be gauged from the remark of Mr. Garside, another authority on the textile industry, who says that "gross mill margins in England are very unsatisfactory and too narrow to cover the cost of production". The daily arrests of men and women in numerous parts of India for picketing foreign cloth shops are at once the cause, effect and proof of a boycott campaign of an unprecedented character. It may also be noted here that the boycott is not confined to foreign cloth but is steadily spreading to other foreign goods. This is evident from a resolution forwarded to us for publication by the Bombay Coal Merchants' Association passed at its special general meeting on the 28th October. The resolution is to the effect that "no member of this association shall import, buy or deal in any foreign coal directly or indirectly and help in the importation of foreign coal in Bombay for a period of six months from the date hereof". It seems as if the Government's suppression of boycott committees of the Congress has only been a signal for the boycott to be taken up spontaneously by the people themselves.

Mr. H. N. Brailsford, who as a Labour leader realises but too well the immediate effects of the Indian boycott on British labour, is reported to have said in an interview: "The boycott of British goods had probably affected Lancashire, but the boycott would not help India. The boycott movement might be useful only if the British people knew that it was resorted to only for gaining Swaraj, and after Swaraj was attained it was to be abandoned. On the other hand the attitude of the Congress leaders made it clear that after the attainment of Swaraj a tariff wall would be raised to keep out British goods". The mention of Lancashire shows that Mr. Brailsford refers to the boycott of foreign cloth. This boycott at any rate is but the negative aspect of Swadeshi, which cannot but be helpful to India both economically and politically. By suggesting that though the boycott tells on Lancashire it will not help India Mr. Brailsford seems to think that India is entirely at the mercy of Britain and that a successful boycott might exasperate Britain into withholding certain concessions which she might otherwise have made to India. The fact is otherwise. A successful boycott, because of its success, is bound to compel Britain to come to terms with India. Perhaps Mr. Brailsford fears that Britain might not give India full Swaraj including fiscal autonomy, which will probably be used by the latter to raise a tariff wall against Lancashire cloth. There is no doubt that India is determined to boycott foreign cloth by all legitimate means both before and after Swaraj is attained; though it is obvious that after Swaraj, when the political advantage of the boycott will have been superfluous, the tariff wall will not be so high as to be an economic handicap to India. With regard to other goods, some British goods are now boycotted mainly for political reasons. But after Swaraj, the boycott through tariffs will obviously be moderated to make it economically sound. It is for the sake of retaining to a large extent the markets for goods other than cloth that it behoves Britain to concede Swaraj to India. By attempting to retain all old monopolies through the continuation of political dominance Britain may lose every thing.

ADVENT OF MORAL FORCE.

—:o:—

In his letter to the "Spectator", London, written in order to satisfy the demand of a number of people who are anxious to know his opinion "about Mahatma Gandhi's rejection of the invitation to the Round Table Conference", Rabindranath Tagore essays the difficult task of viewing an intensely national issue from an international plane. So saturated is the Poet with his 'idee fixe' of the "collaboration of the world mind" which according to him "is daily acquiring a supreme value for all important national problems", that he appears to us to forget the fact, so vividly and unpleasantly present to those engaged in the Indian struggle, that every country in the world being busy with its own domestic problems, it is not particularly concerned in helping another, which is determined to achieve its national emancipation. Dr. Tagore may assert, as a world citizen, that "our history has come to a stage when moral force has to be acknowledged even by politics". But at the League Council table at Geneva issues are still being discussed with a keen eye on the value of keeping up "the efficiency of physical and material power". Dr. Tagore says that Mahatma Gandhi must acknowledge that the Round Table Conference is inspired by "the same moral purpose which he himself invokes on behalf of his countrymen in their endeavour after Self-Government". We have not seen any evidence in the speeches of the representatives of Britain at the Round Table Conference that they are conscious of the "moral purppose" which Dr. Tagore desires to connect with the Conference.

AN OPEN LETTER TO SIRDAR VALLABHBHAI.

—:o:—

To Sirdarsaheb Vallabhbhai, President in charge, A. I. C. C.

Honoured Sir.

I shall be highly obliged if you will be kind enough to spare some time to consider the following matter for the benefit and guidance, of firms who are sending local mill cloth piecegoods to various parts of India by commission or on own account and finance that trade, and of bankers, shroffs and merchants etc. along with their associations; and, last but not the least, for the guidance of all persons who may be directing or controlling various organisations to promote the cause the nation has made its own at the instance of Mahatma Gandhi.

Should we continue to buy and sell the goods of the members of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association who have supported (in last March) the principle of "Imperial Preference", in an Indian legislature, from which the people's real representatives had kept away, a preference proposal which got through owing to Bombay Mill-wala's manoeuvres? The said association and their members stand by this preference even today although the nation has denounced the same. None of the members have yet felt the necessity of renouncing the same openly and once for ever. It is noteworthy that some of those members have a considerable hold over the managing committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber of Bombay which hurriedly accepted this preference in those days, without consulting the general body or without thrashing out the merits of the same! The same Committee now shudders to entertain any proposal which involves principles of Boycott or boycott of British goods!! Sir Victor Sassoon is now in the legislature and Mr. H. P. Mody, President of the Mill-owners' Association is at the R. T. C. busy, perhaps bargaining, along that line.

In this connection, I beg to bring to your notice the advice given to the Indian nation by the ex-president of the Legislative Assembly *not to buy any cloth for one year at least* and to produce *Khadi* in the interval, in order that the second year may witness the same phenomena for a permanent boycott and for genuine Swarajya through Khaddar. Pundit Malaviyaji endorsed the counsel of the ex-president and both of them did their best to preach the same to the best of their abilities. They achieved to a certain extent. But this was the case when you were the guest of His Imperial Majesty, as our ex-president and the venerable Pundit Malaviyaji now are.

Your clear statement is necessary as to the Imperial preference and as regards the policy of those who still cling to it at one place or another neglecting public opinion and who would still work out their plans on the basis of this preference applied on an extensive scale. The members of the Association have not yet washed their hands of this preference individually or collectively. The Imperial Conference is over and R. T. Tamasha follows it, we do not know on what principles, on whose behalf, for whose benefit, and for whose acceptance.

The Indian budget is thought out in advance by months. Calcutta and London get into touch with the approach of December and the details of the Indian budget are put on the anvil of British (now Imperial) interests. That was the case this year and the next Indian budget may well be said to have begun with the deliberations of the Imperial Conference. It is all the more necessary, therefore that no ambiguity should persist in any circle, inside or outside the Bombay or Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Associations. There can be no double dealing in the matter. So far as I can follow the terms proposed by Pundit Motilalji, I feel that they leave a free hand to those who advocate that preference and who have not publicly renounced the same. The Imperial preference means that British goods must thrive in India at the cost of the Indian nation; and non-British goods must make the road clear for British goods at the same cost. That the products of Indian mills will step in to fill the void created by either of those goods is a myth and it assumes too much in favour of directors of Bombay textile industry to rebuild and to readjust. I am sure that I am not mistaken when I say that it was never the intention of revered Motilalji to stand by that principle or to help its votaries.

I shall therefore thank you for your considerate attention to all the aspects involved in this matter and to express your views at your earliest convenience or in case you may not be available, through the hands of your worthy successor.

Personally, I can assure you that if not all, most of us, have stopped fresh purchases of foreign cloth—on our account or on behalf of others since the Bombay Piecegoods Merchants' Association and the Bombay Shroff Association voted for the same.

I remain, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
HIRALAL AMRITLAL SHAH.

HOW BRITAIN IS GOVERNED.

—:o:—

"REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT IS ON ITS TRIAL"

(By VISHNUGUPTA.)

The 20th century has witnessed economic changes of the gravest importance, and the problems relating to the social and economic reconstruction with which every country is faced as the result of the World War and the new ideas which it has given birth to, have so much occupied the public mind that the Government and the politics of any particular country have lost all its former interest and importance. Changes of a most fundamental and even revolutionary character in the Governmental machinery have taken place, in many a country during the last two or three decades. But they have not roused interest in the public which in any way may be comparable to the interest shown in constitutional changes fifty years ago.

CHANGES IN FORMAL LAW.

In Great Britain itself the system of Government, to-day is quite different from what it was in the days of Gladstone and Disraeli. This subject is discussed by Mr. Ramsay Muir, the famous writer and scholar of the Liberal school of thought, with a remarkable power of analysis and an extremely facile and lucid style in his recent publication. "How Britain is Governed". Changes in the formal law of the constitution are easily noticed, but not so the changes which over take the conventions of the constitution. Mr. Muir has directed himself to the study of the latter, obviously with great success.

"DICTATORSHIP OF THE CABINET."

Mr. Muir maintains that the Cabinet has arrogated to itself a supremacy in every sphere of Government and he describes the existing system of Government as the "dictatorship of the cabinet". The British Cabinet is not merely the Executive, or a Committee of the Parliament; it is strictly speaking Government itself. The head of the cabinet, the Prime Minister wields far greater authority than the President of the U.S.A., who is the head of the Executive. The cabinet does not merely administer the laws of the State, it also determines what these laws shall be; it controls the Parliament and has almost unlimited power and authority so long as its followers constitute the majority in the House of Commons. This dictatorship is far more absolute than it was two generations ago. This is mainly due to the increasing elaboration of party organisation and party discipline, which, in its turn, has been necessitated by the successive enlargements of the franchise.

PARLIAMENT'S WANING INFLUENCE.

The increased power and rigidity of the party organisations have reduced the Parliament to a mere registering machine. These parties control large secret funds, "through which it is possible for organised economic interests to wield a dangerous degree of power over the life of a nation." The individual members cannot maintain the same direct contact with the electorate as was possible when the number of voters was comparatively small. The result is that the Parliament's influence is steadily waning with the increasing dependence of the individual members upon their respective parties. When members invariably vote in accordance with the instructions of the whip of their respective parties, and when Cabinet insists on assuming responsibility for every item of a Bill, is it any wonder that the debates become unreal and less serious and that the political issues are transferred from the Parliament to the Press and the Platform?

GROWTH OF BUREAUCRACY AND ITS DANGERS.

Till the end of the 18th century England did not know anything of the bureaucracy; functions of Government, which were few and simple, were effectively controlled or conducted by amateurs, drawn from the governing class of the and owners. But with the increasing socio-economic activities of the State, it became necessary to create a special staff of professional experts. What is, however, surprising is not so much the growth of bureaucracy, as its encroachment upon the powers of Government in the various spheres. "The power of the bureaucracy is to be found not only in administration, but also in legislation and finance; it not only administers the laws, it largely shapes them; it not only spends the proceeds of taxation, it largely decides how much is to be raised and how it is to be raised" Recently, Lord Hewart, the Lord Chief justice of England had sounded a grave note of warning against the increasing invasion by bureaucracy in the judicial sphere.

IS THE GROWTH DANGEROUS?

Is the growth of bureaucracy dangerous? To this Mr. Ramsay Muir replies: "It is merely futile to denounce bureaucracy in the abstract. Some element of bureaucracy (which simply means Government by professionals) is indispensable. What we have to do is to guard against the characteristic dangers and defects of bureaucracy, to see that it is subjected to a continual stream of instructed and effective criticism.

(Continued on page 6.)

SUFFERINGS OF 'C' CLASS PRISONERS IN YERAVDA JAIL

Hardships Of Overcrowding.

Experiences Of Returned Satyagrahis

(From A Correspondent.)

Mr. Ramanlal S. Kapadia of Dohad in the course of an interview at Godhra said:—

On the prisoners coming to jail the police sometimes hold the neck of the convict and push him inside the first gate and repeat the same in the second gate in such a way that sometimes the convicts perform somersaults also. Their belongings are taken away immediately though at times the list is prepared very late with a result that things of value are sometimes not returned. There is a rule that a convict should have a clean shave at least in the beginning. If he refuses he is tied hand and foot for this operation The barbers and the razors are blunt enough to cause lacerations on the head.

Q.: What kind of food those C Class prisoners receive?

A.: Fine dust in the bread is the common feature. Why should at times stalks and grass exist in the vegetable. Sometimes sufficient breads are not supplied and convicts have to go without food. None of the persons in charge cares to make up the deficiency. The fixed menu is often changed at the sweet will of the authorities.

Q.: What are the arrangements for the latrines, bath and washing?

A.: There is no regular supply of fresh tooth brush or powder or washing soda. There are very few latrines in the inner premises of the jail and very limited time is allowed so that a convict can get hardly a minute to ease himself. Sometimes the warders draw out the convicts from the latrines by seizing their hands.

Q.: What about work?

A.: Grinding mills are usually given to all. Even the convicts who are classified as 'fair light' or 'good medium' are not exempted from work and many convicts are not even classified for this purpose. The period for this work may extend from two days to two months. They are placed in a big room and the warders watch their work by taking a round with a constant flourish of the bator in their hands to dry away sloth of the convicts.

Q.: Is there sufficient supply of clothing?

A.: Many convicts are given one pair of clothing. They have to beg for a 'langot', etc., from old convicts when they go for a bath Even in cold season they get only one kambal and one 'chatai'. No woollen shirt is given. All this, I presume, is against jail rules.

Q.: How is the housing arrangement?

A.: The tents are long chholdaris. They are so thin and old that in the rains the prisoners have to keep awake the whole night and in Poona the number of raining days in a month is greater than that in Gujarat. Many convicts are huddled up in one tent so that there is hardly a margin of three inches between the beds of the convicts which are usually two feet and a half in breadth.

Q.: What kind of medical treatment is given?

A: The patients even if they may be suffering from dysentery have to eat bread of 'juvar' and millet at least for some days in the beginning. No special diet is given. The convicts with their fever on and even weak patients have to trudge on to the hospital, half a mile away from the jail, with their load of bed, plate, pot, etc.

Q.: What arrangements are there for visits and writing letters?

A.: As a rule C Class prisoners are allowed one letter once in three months, but even this rule is in case of many convicts observed in its breach.

Q.: How are their grievances redressed?

A.: Each convict has to make a complaint for himself. No group complain is allowed. If so, rewarded with corporal punishment.

Q.: Is it true that apologies are taken of the convicts by punishments?

A.: I am given to understand—and it is a point the authorities must inquire into—that the period of imprisonment of warders is decreased in proportion to the number of parcons they can obtain.

Q.: Is there any truth in the rumour that resort to corporal punishment is a common feature?

A.: Yes, warders have got a habit of flourishing their batons on the backs of the convicts without any rhyme or reason. The prisoners cannot understand their orders in the beginning and every unintentional disobedience is punished. There is nothing like sense of self-respect in the jail.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Law's Delays.

Law is notorious for its delays, but the Bombay High Court perhaps has an unenviable record of pending and apparently never-ending cases. It appears from the report on the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice in the Bombay Presidency that the total number of suits for disposal before the Original Side of the High Court was 5,912, of which only 2,421 cases were disposed of, leaving 3,491 pending. Of the cases in arrears 850 were a year old, 514 two years, 382 three years, 261 four years, 99 five years, 35 six years, 10 seven years, 5 eight years, 1 nine years, and 3 were ten years old. It also appears from the report that the total receipts of the High Court amounted to about 20 lakhs of rupees, while the expenditure amounted to about twelve lakhs, leaving "a net profit of Rs. 7,79,000." Unless it be that Law must have its endless delays, is it not possible to increase the number of judges and their assistants, even if that means a lower annual "profit"?

"Salaming Order."

The "Tribune" of the 26th instant says that it has received a number of communications from Kartarpur (Dist. Jallundur) complaining bitterly of the conduct of policemen. After mentioning various allegations about ill-treatment by the police, the paper says: "It is further reported that policemen insist on being saluted by everyone who may happen to be within saluting distance, and the salaming order is even more rigidly enforced than was the case during the martial law regime of 1919." It is difficult to believe that there is any special "salaming order." If there is any, we should like to know more about it because it is obviously a serious affair. It is more definitely stated in an Associated Press message of the 24th, not yet contradicted, that the Inspector-General, Civil Hospitals, Assam, tried to persuade some political prisoners in the local jail to honour him by saying "Sarkar Salam," that they refused to do any such thing and that, therefore, they have been put under bar fetters as a punishment. We hope the report is not true and would warn Government against any attempt to enforce a "salaming order" against political prisoners. We hope the authorities concerned realise that it is no good inviting addition to their present difficulties.

Simon Report Abridged.

"The Simon Report on India" is the title of a book, just published by Messrs. J. M. Dent and Sons. It is an abridgment in 140 pages of the Simon Report, with a foreword by Viscount Burnham, one of the Commissioners. The book, priced 2s. 6d., seems to be meant chiefly for the benefit of the British electors in general and Parliament in particular. Mr. R. W. Brock, who has made and edited the abridgment, says in a note: "It behoves every elector to make an effort to study, and form a judgment upon, the problems involved. As far as possible, within the space allotted, this volume supplies the data necessary for these two purposes." And Lord Burnham adds: "It is for the British Parliament, which is still, in law and in fact, responsible for the well-being of the Indian peoples of all races of all religions, and of all castes or no caste," to give its final opinion on the Indian question, and that, "if they wish for information and guidance, they have the reports, made under their authority by the Indian Statutory Commission." The attempt is clearly to show that the Simon Report is not one side of the case but the whole case. Parliament, we suppose, knows, or will soon have to know, better.

POWERS AND CONSTITUTION OF FEDERAL LEGISLATURES

—:o:—

Lord Sankey's Subjects For Discussion.

FEDERAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE TO MEET TO-DAY

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Rugby.—The Federal Relations Committee of the Indian Round Table Conference has been summoned to meet to-morrow, when, it is understood, the request of the British Indian delegation for the co-option of all the remaining British Indian members will be considered. The Committee of the whole Conference will meet on Friday as arranged, and commence the study of the heads of subjects which the Lord Chancellor has been requested to draw up. The list of heads of subjects was issued to all delegates to-night.

The list of heads of subjects has been drawn up by Lord Sankey at the express request of the Federal Relations Committee. But it is submitted to the Committee on the clear understanding that its acceptance does not exclude from discussion any other question such, for example, as unitary government. If, however, the suggestion is accepted that the present and future prosperity of India can best be promoted by the Federal Union of All-India, effected on principles just to all parties and persons concerned, so as to secure the diversified interests of the several States and Provinces and ensure harmony and stability in the work of the Union, then the heads drawn up would, in Lord Sankey's opinion, afford a suitable basis for discussion.—B. O. W.

SUGGESTIONS.

Lord Sankey's suggested heads of discussion were circulated to members of the Federal Relations Committee this evening. It is learned that suggestions which are not intended to be all inclusive, or to exclude other matters have drawn up the following twelve heads:—

(1) Component elements of the Federation.
(2) Type of Federal Legislature and the number of chambers of which it should consist.
(3) Powers of the Federal Legislature.
(4) The number of members composing the Federal Legislature, and if the Legislature is of more than one Chamber, of each Chamber and their distribution among the federating units.
(5) Methods by which representatives from British India and from the States to be chosen.
(6) Constitution, character, powers and responsibilities of the Federal Executive.
(7) Powers of the Provincial Legislature.
(8) Constitution, character powers and responsibilities of provincial executives.
(9) Provision to be made to secure the willing co-operation of minorities and their special interests.
(10) The question of establishing the Supreme Court and its jurisdiction.
(11) Defence forces.
(12) Relation of the Federal Executive and Provincial Executives to the Crown.—Reuter.

"UNWARRANTED INVASION ON JOURNALISTS' RIGHTS."

(Continued from page 1)

peared in two issues of the "Bombay Chronicle", the first being on the 15th November and the second being on the 16th. In considering this question it was necessary to examine exactly what the nature of the publications were and also to find out whether publications of that description fell within the perview of the section.

Counsel invited the attention of the court to the publications that formed the subject matter of the charge. At the outset he entirely agreed with the observations made by Mr. Kirke-Smith at the previous hearing that the two publications would have to be practically considered as one transaction and that they both stood practically on the same footing. He therefore proceeded to read what appeared in the issue of Saturday November 15, which commenced with the caption "Jawahar Day". The announcement proceeded to say "Tomorrow, Sunday is fixed by Pandit Motilal as Jawaharlal Day which will be observed in Bombay by holding a public meeting at Chowpaty under the auspices of the "War Council", the President to preside and the members of the War Council to speak. It is understood that the President will read extracts from the speech of Pandit Jawharlal for which he was convicted".

Continuing Mr. Kanuga said that on the following day in the Sunday edition of the "Chronicle" an announcement no doubt headed "No Jawahar Day In Bombay" appeared, but he asked the court to bear in mind that in almost equally bold type the public had been informed that the "Police Chief had banned all the activities of the day". Counsel wanted to draw pointed attention of the Magistrate to the fact that side by side with the announcement regarding the programme of "War Council", the public were told that the Commissioner of Police had banned all Congress activities in connection with the observance of the Jawaharlal Day in Bombay.

Magistrate: Where has it appeared—at the bottom?—No. At the top.

WAR COUNCIL LEAFLETS.

Mr. Kanuga read the whole page with a view to show to the court that if on the one hand the programme of the "War Council" was published, the paper gave equal prominence to the Commissioner's order also. The prosecution had admitted that the "War Council" distributed leaflets to proclaim their programmes. The programme published in the paper was nothing but the substance of one such leaflet and it was stated so in the paper.

Magistrate: By publishing the contents of the leaflets you hold yourself liable.

Mr. Kanuga: I submit merely publishing the substance of the leaflet is not an offence, so far at least as a journalist who has a distinct duty to perform is concerned.

WHAT'S A JOURNALIST?

Magistrate: You are arguing on the assumption that a journalist is on a different footing than an ordinary person. What about the Privy Council ruling that that he has no higher rights than an ordinary man?

Mr. Kanuga: If, for the purposes of this argument it is necessary to know what are the duties of a journalist, I am prepared to start with a quotation from the judgment of the Calcutta High Court. I submit that a journalist owes a duty to the public. The court can not but bear in mind that the accused were journalists and all the circumstances must be taken into consideration in deciding whether the accused had rendered assistance to the operations of the "War Council", or not. What may be considered to be assistance to the "War Council", if done by some person other than a journalist, may not amount to such assistance, as is contemplated by the legislature, if that act was done by a journalist.

NEWSPAPERS' DUTIES.

In support of this statement Counsel quoted extracts from the judgment in Calcutta High Court (31 Calcutta Weekly notes page 183) which stated that "the Editor of a newspaper has certain public duties one of which is to publish matters which in the public interest should be known and if he does so he is not liable to be dealt with by a Criminal Court".

Counsel urged that the court had to consider the occupation of the accused the duties and the privileges enjoyed by the accused in coming to a decision in the case. There could nothing more innocuous than the publication of the said news. He asked the court to remember that the news was a quotation for certain leaflets that were issued for the purpose of giving information to the general public and could not be denied that the news was of general public interest.

He argued that certainly it was not intended that all the news regarding the activities of the B.P.C.C. come within the perview of the Section. "I don't think that Mr. Kirke-Smith wants to place the scale so high as to say that the B.P.C.C. is an expression which should be banned and should not appear in any newspaper" (Laughter).

TREADING ON DANGEROUS GROUND.

Magistrate: I do not think that the paper would have laid itself open to prosecution if it had published say a couple of lines regarding the meeting.

Counsel: I submit that Your Worship is treading on dangerous ground. If you allow a couple of line, why not three lines and why not more? What is the limit?

Counsel then went on to scrutinise the ban of the Police Commissioner and observed that the ban itself contained all the news for which the paper was prosecuted. (Laughter).

With a view to convince the Magistrate that the Commissioner of Police disseminated the same news that the "Bombay Chronicle" published Counsel proceeded to read the ban.

Magistrate: The Commissioner proceeded according to law.

BAN CONTAINS ALL NEWS.

Counsel: According to the law the Commissioner was not obliged to give the whole programme. The "War Council" was declared an illegal body and its activities forbidden and yet the Commissioner chose to publish the programme, I take it for informing the public. I submit that it is all the more obligatory on the accused to publish the news as a matter of public interest. (A voice from the audience: Hear Hear').

Reading the order of the Commissioner Counsel said it was first stated that "it had been publicly announced that the 16th will be observed as the Jawaharlal Day". Not only did it say that processions will be taken out and that meeting will be held at Chowpaty, presided over by the President of the "War Council", but it even said that passages from Pandit Jawaharlal's speech would be read at the meeting. It was the climax (Laughter). He respectfully submitted that the more the Magistrate scrutinised the ban and analysed it the firmer will be the conviction that it contained all the news in respect of which the accused were charged.

OF PUBLIC IMPORTANCE.

It might be held that the Commissioner published particulars regarding the operations of an unlawful assembly in the discharge of his duties and to inform the public. The news held objectionable according to Mr. Kanuga, was really of considerable public interest. That the information was of public interest would be clear from the fact that this meeting was considered of such importance that although it was not obligatory on the part of the Commissioner to publish it, he thought it necessary to incorporate the programme in it.

SOLICITING ILLEGAL.

After having stated that the accused merely published news in which the general public was interested Mr. Kanuga went on to examine the section with which the accused were charged. The relevant Clause of the Section read: "Whoever....contributes or receives or solicits any contribution for the purpose of any such (illegal) Association or in any way assists its operations shall be punished, etc."

The Court had to determine what kind of assistance was sought to be made liable under this Section. For this purpose it would have to interpret the Section in the light of the first few words that occurred in the Clause. The Section specifically enumerated the sort of assistance that was liable. In the first instance it stated that "contributing money" was one kind of assistance. Soliciting or receiving moneys for the purpose of a body declared illegal was also an offence. Then followed the general expression, "or in any way, assists, etc."

Magistrate: I don't follow you. The Clause appears to be disjoined and not running.

THOSE ABSURDITIES.

Counsel: My submission is that the Clause must be construed with reference to the specific kinds of assistance enumerated in the preceding words. If you construe the Clause independently on the lines preceding it, then you lend yourself to all sorts of absurdities.. Then it may be said that a person who supplies food and provisions to the members of an unlawful assembly is assisting the operations of that unlawful body. A taxi-driver who took the President of the "War Council" to the meeting may be held to have assisted the operations also.... It is unnecessary for me to multiply the absurd positions to which one would be driven if such construction is endeavoured to be placed on the Clause.

CONSIDER ACCUSED'S OCCUPATION.

Proceeding Mr. Kanuga said that he wished to advance the argument that it was never contemplated by the legislature that all sorts of acts which may, directly or indirectly, immediately or in a remote manner, help to keep the Association going should be regarded as penal or as coming within the purview of this Section.

Counsel again pointed out that the occupation of the accused must be necessarily taken into consideration in deciding whether or not they had assisted the operations of the "War Council". It would be entirely different for instance if a private individual were to go about in the streets in Bombay with a bugle in his hands standing at street corners and making this announcement. Here the man was doing something which it was not his duty to do. The journalist owed a duty to the public which was recognised in various rulings in High Courts. In discharging his duties it was absolutely necessary for him to publish the news. If that was sought to be penalised it was an unwarranted invasion on the elementary rights of the citizens.

CREATING CLASS HATRED.

Counsel then quoted a High Court ruling. The "Forward" of Calcutta, had filed an appeal in respect of an Urdu leaflet which it merely repreduced and which was alleged to have created class hatred. The Judge in that case held that the newspaper had given its readers in the ordinary way a perfectly legitimate and sensible piece of news, without any intention of utilising that piece of news for the purpose of promoting class hatred. Counsel held that the "Chronicle" case was a parallel to that, although the circumstances were different. The accused gave its readers, in the ordinary way, perfectly legitimate and sensible news without any intention of utilising it for the purpose of promoting the activities of an unlawful body.

At this stage the case was adjourned to Friday 3-30 p.m.

The case against Mr. Sadanand, Editor of the "Free Press" was also postponed.

CLOTH SHOP PICKETS BEATEN.

—:o:—

Excitement At Surat.

SURAT, Nov. 27.

Picketers of foreign cloth shops are reported to have been beaten by Moslem shop-keepers. It appears that three Parsi ladies disregarding appeals of picketers entered the shop of Messrs. Ganibhoy and Company and after making purchases they were getting into their car and were about to start when picketers lay down on the road in front of the car.

In the meantime the Captain of the picketers arrived on the spot and persuaded the picketers to get up and allow the car to proceed. After the car had left, it is alleged, Mr. Ganibhoy and his Moslem servant with the help of a neighbour dealing in foreign cloth assaulted the picketers. The incident has caused excitement in the city.—A. P.

BOMBAY WOMENS' EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

What It Achieved.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—From the paragraph on 'Women's Conference' in your editorial notes in your issue of the 24th instant, it appears that you were misinformed on the matter. Being one of those interested in this organization I feel it my duty to clear up the misrepresentation. You say 'the Conference was not quite so lively or well-attended as its previous sessions were'. Liveliness of course is a matter of opinion. If well attended is to be judged by numbers, as I understand it, then this Conference was certainly better attended than the previous ones. I can say this from personal observation. Two reasons are given by you for this imaginary want of liveliness and meagre attendance—that some of the workers were in jail and some others were busy in the more active work.

Although none must have felt the forced absence of some of our most enthusiastic workers in jail so keenly as we did, we have done our very best to see that the Conference did not suffer for want of any particular individual and I believe with some success. Regarding those of us who have been busy elsewhere now, they did find some time to devote to the older organization and had attended the Conference in large numbers. Foreign cloth was marked by its next to nowhere attendance.

You regret our not having moved a resolution appreciating work done by women so far in this movement. A proposal to that effect had been brought forward by the writer in the Subjects Committee. It was ruled out by a majority on the ground that it meant congratulating ourselves. We would rather be happy to be congratulated by others. Secondly although astonishing work has been done by women, much more has yet to be done; we need not be in a hurry for applause. Besides it must be remembered that these resolutions are to go to the A. I. C. where resolutions of local importance are not invited. Each province has had its quota of women workers in the present movement. There is a fling at 'mere academic conferences' in your editorial note. These have their own value. Moreover it must not be forgotten that it was this academic conference which has brought several women out of purdah into public activity and those that are in jail now and of whom you are so proud were originally the organisers of 'mere academic conference'. I thank you for the pious hope that the facilities demanded by us will be granted. As for the warning and insinuation that the Conference-is striving to get facilities only for 'a few at the cost of the many taxpayers', let me assure you that the Conference with all its drawback has never been so narrow in its outlook and has always striven for the education of the masses. The resolution on adult education where adults include the illiterate masses is an instance in point. Moreover the very fact that the scope of the Conference was extended to include social activities proves that it "is aware of its responsibilities to those to whom the few really owe their education and that it does not need a reminder.

I hope this will clear the situation to the public.—Yours, etc.,

YAMUNA HIRLEKAR.

PUNJAB SOCIALIST PARTY INAUGURATED.

Land Must Be Nationalised.

BRAILSFORD'S BITTER EXPERIENCES.

LAHORE, Nov. 27.

On the occasion of the inauguration this afternoon of the Socialist Party, Punjab, Mr. Brailsford said that during his visit to the Indian villages he had received the following three answers to his question. "Everyone is in debt; no one can read and no family sends children to school." If this state of affairs continued even after the attainment of Swaraj, he would not congratulate Indians on getting Swaraj.

Professor Brijnarain, emphasising the necessity for having a Socialist Party in Punjab, with a programme directed mainly towards peasants said that more than 53 per cent of the peasants owned only five acres of land, each earning an average of Rs. 200 per year, and paid as much revenue as a zamindar (non-tiller of land) who earned through peasants, Rs. 225 per month. This, he said had established the need for nationalisation of land with a view to give the fullest benefit of their toils to peasants thus getting rid of the landlords.—A. P.

MANILAL KOTHARI TO BE DEPORTED TO WADHWAN

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 27.

Mr. Manilal Kothari was released from Sabarmati Jail this afternoon and taken to the City Police Lines where he will be deported to Wadhwan State by tonight's train under orders of the Bombay Government.—A. P.

ROWDYISM AT FOOTBALL MATCH

—:o:—

Umpire Mobbed And Assaulted.

BANGALORE BLUE AND CRESCENTS MEET.

BANGALORE, Nov. 27.

Rowdy scenes were witnessed today when the Bangalore Blues (Hindus) met the New Crescent (Mussalmans) in the semi-final of the United Football Club Cup contest in the City. The umpire was mobbed, assaulted, his dress completely torn by an angry crowd which left him bleeding in the midfield. Police arrived at the close of the match and with the aid of volunteers they cleared the area and removed the umpire in a car to hospital with his left eye severely injured.

DANGEROUS FOULING.

The incident happened three minutes before time, when the Blues were leading by 3 goals to one. It is alleged that the Crescents were excited, for, Nawab, their full-back was warned thrice by the umpire, Mr. Ranganath Mudaliar, an Assistant in the Government Mechanical Institute, for dangerous fouling. On his repeating the error he was dismissed, but he demurred and without heeding to the umpire's decision persisted in playing and would leave the field. His supporters suddenly surrounded the umpire with the above result. Blues were awarded the match.—A. P.

PICKETERS STILL HUNGER-STRIKING.

—:o:—

Foreign Cloth Dealers Obdurate

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 27.

The picketers who have gone on hunger-strike in front of Manek Chowk foreign cloth shops still continue to remain without food and drink. Foreign cloth dealers are unyielding. Only about eight foreign cloth dealers have promised to seal foreign cloth till 5th May as demanded by picketers. Large crowds have assembled on the scene.

Police have so far not interfered.—A. P.

CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE.

Complete List Of Present Members.

We understand that the following are the members of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress.

(1) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (President)
(2) Pandit Motilal Nehru
(3) Mrs. Jawaharlal Nehru
(4) Sjt. Purshottamdas Tandan
(5) Maulana Abdulkadar Kasuri
(6) Sjt. S. A. Brelvi
(7) Sjt. K. M. Munshi
(8) Sjt. Mohanlal Saxena
(9) Sjt. S. V. Kaujalgi
(10) Dr. N. S. Hardikar
(11) Sjt. V. L. Nappoo
(12) Sjt. S. V. Banker
(13) Sjt. Jairamdas Daulatram
(14) Sjt. Mahadev Desai.

Sjts. Jairamdas Daulatram and Mahadev Desai are Secretaries. Out of these Sjt. Jairamdas Daulatram is already jailed and Sjt. Mahadev Desai and Sjt. S. A. Brelvi are undergoing their trials.

DISTRESSING INCIDENTS AT TOWN HALL.

Election Petition Hearing.

The hearing of the Special Commissioners appointed by Government in regard to the petition of Mr. Tricumdas Dwarkadas to set aside the elections of Sir V. A. Dabholkar and Dr. Nariman from the Bombay Legislative Council, was resumed on Thursday.

Mr. Dinshaw Cowasji was examined by Mr. Velinkar. Witness stated that he was an army contractor, President of the All-India Army Contractors' Association, and a member of the Lonavla Municipality. He knew Sir Vasantrao through Mr. Mancherji Joshi. Mr. Joshi requested witness to help Sir Vasantrao. He went to the Town Hall on the 18th September at 8-30 a.m. He saw at and near the Town Hall a huge crowd and about twenty Desh Sevikas did not allow him to get down from his car. Very bad treatment was accorded to the canddates and their voters by the crowd. Desh Sevikas were arrested in batches. Many people were injured by the police lathi charges. People were talking that Mr. Bhat was a bad man as he had spurned the Congress mandate and stood for Council elections. At about 10 a.m. witness asked Mr. Bhat as to why he did not go away and thus prevented bloodshed. Mr. Bhat replied that he was very sorry, but if he withdrew at the last moment, it would look very bad for him. The feeling of the crowd was hostile towards Mr. Bhat. A little later, Mr. Bhat told witness that if the Commissioner of Police told him that there would be bloodshed, he (Mr. Bhat) would go away. Mr. Healy then came with Sir Vasantrao in Mr. Bhat's booth where Mr. Bhat told Mr. Healy that if he (Mr. Healy) apprehended bloodshed he would withdraw. Mr. Healy replied: "Very likely." Dr. Nariman was not present, but Mr. Y. G. Pandit was then there. Mr. Bhat suggested to cast lots for the withdrawal of the candidate. Sir Vasantrao refused to draw lots and Mr. Healy went away. After Mr. Healy had left there was a great confusion and Mr. Bhat decided to go away.

AFTER MR. BHAT'S RETIRAL.

After Mr. Bhat retired, he (Mr. Bhat) told Sir Vasantrao: "You all have done this, and it would be good if you give Rs. 5,000 in charity." Witness asked Mr. Bhat what he would give and he replied: "I will also give." Dr. Alban De Souza said he would not give anything whatever happened. Dr. Nariman was shivering at the time. Sir Vasantrao told Dr. Nariman that it was the wish of Mr. Bhat that they should all contribute something in charity. Dr. Nariman replied, he would contribute Rs. 500, Sir Vasantrao said he would give Rs. 1,000. Witness promised Rs. 1,000 and also promised to make up the balance of Rs. 2,500 from his friends.

Q: Why should you contribute and else promise to contribute through friends especially when you were not a candidate?

A: Desh Sevikas were arrested. Mounted police were riding on the crowd with lathis in their hands and the police were having lathi charges on the people. Any man having compassion in his heart would pay even Rs. 10,000.

Continuing witness stated that the amount of Rs. 5,000/- was to go to charity and not to Mr. Bhatt. If witness had not collected the amount he would have paid from his own pocket. The sum has not been paid though up to Rs. 3,500/- witness was still prepared to pay his share of the contribution to any charity Mr. Bhatt liked. The letter regarding payment of Rs. 5,000/- was written by Mr. Pandit but at whose dictation, the witness could not say. It was not true that Sir Vasantrao dictated the letter to Mr. Pandit. Before Sir Vasantrao signed the letter, somebody came to call Sir Vasantao that some voters were beaten. Both Sir Vasantrao and Dr. Nariman signed the letter without reading it. Witness did not want to sign the letter but somebody from Mr. Bhatt's booth remarked that "you were talking big and now you are running away". Witness was put out by this remark and signed the letter. Mr. Pandit then put this letter in his pocket. Witness left for Khandala the same noon. He returned the following week, as he learnt from newspapers that Mr. Bhatt was induced to withdraw and that he wanted to read the letter given to Mr. Bhatt. He then went with Mr. Chowna to Mr. Bhatt's place and asked for the letter. Mr. Bhatt replied that it was with Mr. Pandit. Mr. Bhatt showed two or three newspaper cuttings to show his explanation that the amount of Rs. 5,000/- was not given as inducement for withdrawal. Witness was satisfied after reading the cuttings. Witness repudiated some of the words written in the letter such as promise to pay "you" and "from this contest", etc.

DISTRESSED AT SUFFERINGS.

Examined by Mr. Talyarkhan, witness said he knew Dr. Nariman by sight. He was not in any way interested in Dr. Nariman's candidature. Witness was so very much distressed at the sight near the Town Hall that he was personally prepared to give even Rs. 10,000/- to prevent it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lalji, witness said he was in sympathy with the Congress movement. Witness canvassed votes for Sir Vasantrao only.

Witness further stated that he did not know what evidence Sir Vasantrao had given before the Court. He had read the evidence in the papers. He did not know whether Sir Vasantrao was going to be a Minister. Even if he had not seen Mr. Bhatt, he (Bhatt) would have withdrawn from the contest.

The court then adjourned till Friday.

CUTCH CURRENCY PROBLEM.

Maharao Asked To Tender Recognised Coins.

(From Our Correspondent).

CUTCH MANDVI, Nov. 26.

Cutchi Prajakiya Parishad, Mandvi Committee, has telegraphed to the Maharao at Delhi regarding easing the difficult situation created in Cutch, due to the so-called non-minted panchias, as follows: According to your order for giving minted panchias in exchange for non-minted, people daily approach the Vahivatdar Kacheri for same, but we extremely regret to inform you that these panchias which people get from Vahivatdar Kacheri are not accepted by the Customs and other State Departments. So said panchias are not accepted by wholesale and retail merchants. Business is at a standstill. People every day lose confidence in panchias, as they do not get necessities of life in exchange of panchias. Many cattle go without fodder. Rupee exchange rate rising. All commodity prices rising daily, even higher warranted by exchange. Rise owing to uncertainty of exchange apprehended by merchants. Great difference in morning and evening prices of all goods. Your subjects passing though severe crisis, therefore, we pray your highness humbly restoring confidence by extending exchange date and passing orders for giving kori coins or new panchias of 1986, in exchange of all current panchias of doubtful denomination.

Jubbulpore.—A rally of the Girl Guides, Jubbulpore, was held in the District Commissioner's Garden at the Residency on Monday afternoon. Nearly 300 Guides and blue-birds were in horse-shoe formation round the flag on the lawn to welcome the Provincial Commissioner, Lady Butler and His Excellency the Governor who is the President of the Guides in the Province.—A. P.

CLOTH PICKETERS JAILED.

Bank's Gun Stolen.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 27.

Madaripur.—On September 12 a Mahomedan purchased British made cloth from palong Bazar, when two Congress Volunteers made cloth from Palong Bazar, drachandra Banikya took it away from him. On his complaint to Palong Police, they arrested both of them and the sub-Deputy Magistrate, Madaripur sentenced Suresh to three months rigorous under section 379, but Harendra who was convicted under same section was owing to his tender age, dealt with under Section 562 Cr. P. C. by the Magistrate.

Barisal—Narayan Chandra Sen, teacher of Nalchira School was arrested yesterday and his house at Joyshikathi was simultaneously raided. He was brought here and lodged in jail Hajat. Arrest is reported to have been made in connection with Kalabaria Dacoity.

Bagerhat.—A double-barrelled breach-loading gun belonging to Bagerhat Union Bank reported to have been stolen. Jatindranath Mukherji head clerk of the bank has been arrested in this connection.

Noakhali.—Haranchandra Ghose Chowdhury ex-Dictator and Benodbehari Sen, Secretary District Congress Committee and seven other Congress workers were arrested about three months ago, under section 131 I.P.C. in connection with the possession of distribution of a leaflet entitled "Congress Sankalpa" and detained in Hajat. The Police submitted a final report to-day under section 124—A. As noncognisable, accused were accordingly discharged from the custody and rearrested on the strength of warrants under Sections 124-A and 124-A 120-B. issued by the District Magistrate on complaint of Superintendent of Police and produced before the District Magistrate. The Magistrate ordered their detention in hajat and treatment as "A" class prisoners fixing December 2, for hearing of their case.

TELEVISION EXPERIMENT IN PARIS MOVIE HOUSE

—:o:—

Arouses Sincere Enthusiasm Of Audience

A man isolated in a small room atop the Olympia Cinema in Paris yesterday was seen and heard by a regular movie audience seated in the auditorium five floors below during the first popular demonstration of television ever given in a French theatre.

The surprise test, suddenly sprung on the audience just before noon, was the result of weeks of experiment with the J. L. Baird theatre television apparatus, not yet entirely perfected. Beginning Friday the Jacques Haik play house will present the new feature with its daily programs.

At the conclusion of the brief experiment the hall rang with applause, promising popularity for the novelties in this line to come. Motion picture technicians and production experts who witnessed the presentation in the Olympia yesterday declared that the experiment prefaces a new epoch in the development of theatre entertainment in Europe.

NOT FULL SUCCESS.

An official of the Olympia emphasized, however, that the experiment as given yesterday is not considered a complete success and engineers are still engaged in the delicate problems of light adjustment sound waves and—most difficult to perfect of all—exact focus of the image on the screen.

Standing before the "television ray" emanating from the Baird apparatus, a Montmartre "chansonnier" sang his songs in an empty room separated by hundreds of tons of brick and mortar from the auditorium. Simultaneously his image, hazy at first, then clearer as the instruments were more accurately adjusted, was seen on the screen and his voice heard as clearly as in a talkie.

Snychronization between the performer's movements and the screen image was perfect. Toward the end of the presentation, as the surprised audience realized the importance of the experiment, their enthusiasm grew and applause began rippling over the house before the feature was finished.

J. L. Baird, inventor of the machine used at the Olympia, is an Englishman who has made important contributions to the science of television. It is expected that within a short time his apparatus will be distributed widely and that television features will soon be as common in movie theatres as animated cartoons.

HOW BRITAIN IS GOVERNED.

(Continued from page 1)

to ensure that it is brought under control." The conditions of the Civil Service are such as to attract very able men, but they seldom attract men of great imaginative or creative power, or of an adventurous nature. Hence the greatest danger of bureaucratic Government is that it soon deteriorates and becomes stagnant. "Bureaucracy is like fire—invaluable as a servant, ruinous when it becomes the master".

ROOT CAUSE OF THE EVIL.

The situation in Britain at present is that the House of Commons has no real control over the enormous and growing power of the bureaucracy or over the vast but inefficiently wielded powers of the Cabinet. According to Mr. Muir the root cause of the this "dangerous and unhealthy" situation is the two-party system, or what would be better called the "party-in-majority" system of Government. "A two-party system is essentially unnatural in modern conditions. It can only be kept in being, or restored, by the maintenance of a fundamentally vicious electoral system, or by the wide-spread superstition that our system of Government can only work well when one party has a majority." A rigid party system prevents the House of Commons from being really representative of the sound politically-minded people. The second cause is the excessive centralisation as the result of the enlargement of Governmental activities, which makes effective control difficult, if not impossible. This he wants to be remedied by two kinds of devolution: (1) regional devolution, by the creation of subordinate legislatures in local areas for the control of social services; (2) functional devolution, by creating special bodies organised on a national scale to deal with particular subjects, especially economic problems. The need for a special treatment of economic questions is most effectively and efficiently provided for in Germany, which has since 1920 a Federal Economic Council, which is at the top of a hierarchy of economic bodies of different industries.

IN THE SEARCH OF UNEXPLORED DESERT

—:o:—

Scientific Expedition To Sahara

New York, Nov. 4.

A scientific expedition by automobile will start for little explored sections of the Sahara Desert on Friday from the Place de la Concorde under the auspices of Marshal Lyautey with a wide field of investigations as its object and special attention is to be directed toward procuring material for the Colonial Exposition at Vincennes next year.

Included in its aims will be the collection of data on Algeria and Tunis and the general territory comprising north Africa, including all matters of interest to the French colonies. It will study the anthropology, prehistoric remains and natural history of the area, will investigate electrical phenomena of the atmosphere, gather ethnographic observations, consider fit sites for aviation landing fields and similar information. Two aviators and a plane especially fitted for the trip will accompany the expedition. The mission will be led by Major Bernard Le Pontois, professor at the Ecole d'Anthropologiee with Captain Le Camus.

There will be 15 members of tomobiles, including three fitted with Diesel motors such as were used by the German submarines, which will carry the party from Algiers to the Niger.

There will be 15 members of the party in these three cars.

The mission will return, it is believed, some time in February, but one of the cars will be back in Paris in January to report findings about Algeria and deliver such materials collected as have not been sent by railroad.

MOTORING RECORDS.

—:o:—

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Rugby.—Jack Dunfee, the British holder of the World's 200-Miles Speed records for all types of cars, yesterday, with the assistance of Dudley Froy, broke five more records on Montlhery Track in Paris. Driving three litre British Sunbeam, he covered over 330 miles in three hours and averaged 117.2 miles an hour for the first fifty miles. Dunfee beat the existing three hours' record by over five miles an hour. Dudley Froy last Sunday at Montlhery in four and a half litre Bentley broke five other International records.—B O. W.

—:o:—

ANTI-FEMINIST POLICY IN MEDICAL EDUCATION

—:o:—

Women To Be Admitted In King's College Hospital

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The sex war that shut King's College Hospital to women medical students has ended in the complete capitulation of the directors on the ground that women are indispensable to the treatment of certain diseases.

The exclusion of female students had been demanded by the men for the reason that the two sexes were unable to mingle in the study of medicine, that women were unsuccessful as doctors and because it would interfere with the scholastic and athletic life of the male students. The real reason is said to have been the embarassment of some of the staff in teaching co-ed classes in some of the stages of training.

Seven hospitals still bar women, and most of these to-day indicated that they would maintain this attitude despite the declaration of the house governor of King's College Hospital. The House Governor had declared "It is a mistake to pursue the anti-feminist policy," and added that there was an actual shortage of women doctors in London. "It will take some time to supply the deficiency caused by the short-sightedness of the hospitals," he said.

A famous physician declared that "certain other hospitals will follow. The argument that girl students are a distraction to men does not hold water against the fact that in gynaecological work and in treating children women are invaluable."

The Principal of King's College asserted. 'No difficulties have ever arisen in teaching the two sexes side by side. We have found women medical students valuable as an element in the life of the college. Although at present there is a real need of more women doctors, there has been a strong body of opinion that their training should be confined to schools for women. I do not agree with this attitude."

Health Of Bombay.

—:o:—

During the 47th week that ended on 22nd November, the total mortality 428 was 23 more than in the preceding week: the death rate registered was 17.1. These figures compare favourably with those for the 47th week of 1929 when the mortality was 486 and death rate 19.4 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1925-29 when the average mortality was 558 and death rate 22.5

DAUGHTER OF L. LAJPAT RAI JAILED

—:o:—

Text Of Judgment.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LAHORE, Nov. 19.

The following is the full text of judgment delivered by Mr. C. H. Disney, Magistrate 1st class in the case under Section 308, Cr. P. C. against Shrimati Parbati Devi, daughter of the late Lala Lajpat Rai ordering her to enter into a bond in Rs. 10,000 with two sureties of Rs. 5,000 each for a period of six months or failure to furnish the bond will involve S. I. for the same period. She has been recommended to be placed in "A" class.

ORDER

Mst. Parbati Devi, daughter of te late Lala Lajpat Rai, was called upon by my order dated the 13th October, 1930, to show cause why she should not be bound under Section 108 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The allegations against her are, that she, being a prominent Congress worker, has been delivering speeches and reading poems which were calculated to bring the present Government into hatred and contempt, and that she thereby disseminated, or attempted to disseminate, seditious matter. These speeches, therefore, form the basis of this Prosecution. I shall now notice some of the speeches themselves.

On 6th Agust, 1930, a meeting was held under the auspices of the City Congress Committee War No. 3 at Pipal Veharee, gali Mihan. The accused was the President of this meeting. The audience numbered about 40 or 50 men and 20 or 25 women. In her speech at this meeting, the accused referred to the many tyrannies which are being practised by Government. She says that if all these tyrannies were heaped upon a wall, that wall would soon collapse junder the weight, but even though all these tyrannies are being practised, they have had not effect upon Indians. She exhorts her audience to boycott British goods and to wear Khaddar and says that they should not expect any benefit or good from the present Government.

At a meeting held on September 2nd 1930, at Kucha Wattan, under the auspices of the Congress Committee, the accused presided. The audience numbered about a hundred or 150 men and about 40 or 50 women. During the course of her speech at this meeting, the accused said that Indians at one time were rich and well-to-do, but now they are nothing else but slaves of the British Goverement, with no food and clothing. She then refers to the boycott of British goods, and closes her address by referring to the Government as being tyrannical on account of the treatment that is meted out to political prisoners who are in jail.

ADVOCACY OF BOYCOTT

On 23rd August, 1930, a meeting was held outside Mori Gate to congratulate Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad on his arrest. The audience numbered about 2,500 persons. In her speech at this meeting, the accused referred to political prisoners, who as soon as they are released from jail, are re-arrested and re-imprisoned. She exhorts her audience to follow in their foot-steps. She then advocates the boycott of British made goods and states, that by means of this boycott, Indians can ruin the British as they have ruined India and the Indians.

At a meeting held on the 25th May, 1930, outside Mori Gate, under the auspices of the Congress Committee, the accused delivered another speech. The audience numbered about 7,000 persons. The accused referred to the incident at Dharasana, and states that the Bombay Government practised great cruelty on the volunteers, who had collected there in connection with the cambaign against the salt laws.

On September 13th 1930, a meeting was held at Pari Mahal in commemoration of the late Jatindra Nath Das. The audience numbered about 7000 persons. At this meeting the accused delivered a speech, in which she speaks of Jatindra Nath Das having sacrificed his life and all for the good of India. She goes on to say that Jatindra Nath is not dead, but that the people of India are now dead, because they will not rise and work. She refers to the Government as being tyrannical, and says that even though such great tyrannies are being practised on Indians, no force can overpower India. Concluding her speech she states that Indians are ill-fated in having such a power to rule over them.

SPEECH MADE ON AUGUST 20.

On 20th August, 1930, a meeting was held under the auspices of the Congress Committee Ward No. 3 at Pari Mahal, to congratulate Mrs. Zutshi on her arrest. The persons. Speaking at this meeting the accused said that the only work that the Congress has taken upon itself, is the attainment of freedom for India. She states that all Indians are slave of this tyrannical Government, whether in or out of jail. She states that by going to jail Indians are filling the boat of Government and as soon as that boat is overfilled, it will sink. Indians, she says, must strive hard to sink that boat, and it should be the duty of every Indian to work towards the end, because it is only by the sinking of this boat (of the British Government) that Indians will obtain freedom. She concludes her speech by saying that Indians now want to sit on thrones and not on "takhatposh" as they have hitherto done.

On the 27th June, 1930, under the auspices of the Congress Committee, a meeting was held under the presidentship of the accused. The audience numbered about 1,500 persons. This meeting was convened to congratulate the members of the War Council who had been arrested.

The reports of all these speeches have been filed by reporters of the Criminal investigation Department, who took notes at the time of the meeting in Urdu shorthand and later transcribed these into longhand. They depose to the accuracy of their shorthand notes, as also to the correctness of the transcriptions. The accused took no part in the proceedings of this case, and therefore, no Prosecution witness was subjected to any cross-examination. No defence has been summoned. At the conclusion of the trial the accused filed a written statement challenging the correctness of the reports of her speeches as recorded by witnesses. She also denies having disseminated seditious matter, but she has not substantiated her plea by leading any evidence, and in the absence of anything tangible to rebut these reports, I see no reason why I am not to accept them as genuine. There is no reason for me to hold that any of the reports deliberately made perverse reports and I therefore, accept them as authentic and genuine. Besides the formal evidence of these reporters, I have the evidence of four totally disinterested and impartial witnesses. These are Sayad Naqi Shah (P. W. 8), Kirpal Singh (P. W. 9), Abdul Sallam (P. W. 10), and Mohd Bashir (P. W. 11).

BRINGING GOVT. INTO HATRED

They depose to having been present at many meetings at which the accused delivered speeches, and state that those speeches have all been of anti-Government nature, so as to bring the British Government into hatred and contempt. The intention of the accused is to be judged solely from the speeches themselves, when read as a whole without dissociating any words or phrases from the entire speech. With these principles in view, I have interpreted the speeches as liberally as I possibly could, and after careful thought and consideration, I am of definite opinion that it was the intention of the accused to disseminate seditious matter by making utterances which were calculated to bring the present Government into hatred and contempt. Besides making utteraness herself, the accused was prominently present at many other processions and meeting held by the Congress, and at which other persons delivered speeches and read poems. Many of those persons have already been convicted in respect of their utterances and others are at present undergoing trial. The presence of the accused, in such a prominent manner, obviously shows that she contenanced those utterances, and therefore, she can rightly be said to have aided and abetted the dissemination of seditious matter. For these reasons, I am of opinion that the accused should be bound down under the provisions of section 108 of the Code of Criminal Procedure in order to prevent a repetition of such utterance. I, therefore, order under the provisions of Section 117 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, that she should enter into a bond in Rs. 10,000 with two sureties in Rs. 5,000 each, that she will be of good behaviour for a period of six months from date. Failure to furnish this bond will involve simple imprisonment for the same period.

The accused is the daughter of the late L. Lajpat Rai, whose social status and mode of living were very good and above the ordinary run of people. I do not think I am called upon to comment any further on this point as the late L. Lajpat Rai was well-known in all circles. For these reasons I recommend Mst. Parbati Devi be treated as an "A" class prisoner.

USE POONA MILLS

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RECOMMENDED BY

Syt. Kelkar and Syt. Tulpule, President

Poona City Congress Committee,

(NOW IN JAIL)

For NOT MAKING KHADI since 1920

To Protect Hand-Made KHADI

RENTS IN IMPROVEMENT TRUST BUILDINGS

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—With reference to the Municipal Commissioner's remarks in the course of a discussion which took place at the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation with regard to desirability of reducing the salaries of the staff, it was stated:—

"There was a fall in the rents of smaller tenements and not of better class tenements."

In this connection I beg to bring to your notice and to the authorities concerned, that although many landlords were kind enough to reduce the rents of their buildings, the Bombay Improvement Trust had not yet taken any action in the matter of reducing the high rents of their buildings (cottages old and new, two-room tenements and three-room tenements) at their Matunga Estates.

An application signed by the tenants of the above buildings was made some six weeks ago, but no action has yet been taken.

Will the City Fathers sitting on the Trust Borad do something to relieve the poor-paid clerks?—Yours, etc.,

POOR-PAID CLERK.

Bombay, Nov. 21.

SCIENCE AND PSYCHIC RESEARCH.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,

I have read with interest Mr. V. D. Rishi's articles on Spiritualism in your 15th and 24th instant issues, and would like to have further particulars.

There might be some of your readers who as myself are interested but through lack of proper and genuine informations have no opportunity to study the subject.

Would Mr. V. D. Rishi advise to the best literature on the subject and if there is any association in Bombay, name and address?

Yours, etc.,

INQUIRER.

RADIUM DEPOSITS DISCOVERED IN ONTARIO

—:o:—

Will Be World's Largest Supply.

TORONTO, Nov. 2.

Expectations that radium deposits, discovered near Wilberforce, Ont, may become the world's leading source of radium supply are current here as a result of a Government report issued recently after an extensive survey of several years.

The deposits have averaged 186 milligrams of radium per ton of ore, according to Dr. G. E. Richards, head of the X-Ray department of the Toronto General Hospital, a higher average than is found in the ore of the Belgian Congo, now the world's richest supply. The manufacture of radium from the newly discovered deposits can be put on a production basis within six months, Dr. Richards said.

He believes that enough radium can be produced from the Ontario fields to supply the whole British Empire. Although several American capitalists have offered to develop the property, directors of the company wish to keep the industry in Canada, and negotiations are now under way to raise the necessary money locally.

The group now behind the enterprise largely consists of medical men who are chiefly interested in rapid development of the radium for medical purposes. Shortly before discovery of the deposits Premier Ferguson announced that he proposes spending doll. 500,000 for the purchase of radium to fight cancer.

LET YOUR

MORNING "CUP O' TEA"

TONE YOU UP!

We are all exhausting our energies with a rapidity peculiar to our age. The tremendous struggle for existence today, combined with the devastating effects of the excesses we are addicted to, offer to us a vital problem, viz., how to recoup our energies side by side with their constant wastage, without causing the slightest inconvenience to us. Here is the simplest method: Take one of the following constitutional tonics along with your morning 'cup o' tea.' You'll see that it becomes a joy and luxury to you within a few days, as it brings to you the radiance of health and the joy of youth day by day. These are prepared under the supervision of Pt. Thakur Datta Sharma Vaidya of Amritdhara fame.

AKSIR No. 20 (b).	AKSIR No. 16.	AKSIR No. 44	AKSIR No. 32.
Special Quality. A valuable constitutional tonic. Works steatily can be used by young and old alike. Tones up the whole system gives appetite and energies the exhausted nerves. Suits all temperaments. Price:— 32 Pills Rs. 6.	An all round constitutional tonic. Rejuvenates the entire system, vitalises the heart, brain, liver, kidneys; etc, and cures Polvuria, acids phosphates, urates etc passing with urine. The best for extremely hot temperaments. Prices:— 32 Pills Rs. 4. 16 Pills Rs. 2.	A delicious majun. An all-round tonic. Produces delight, Freshness and power. Price:— 2 tolas Rs. 2. Sample As. 8	A powerful all-round tonic. Tones up the whole system and imparts rosy brilliance to the skin in a few days. Price:— 5 tolas Rs. 4. Sample Re. 1.

AMRITDHARA 29, Lahore.

Manager, *Amritdhara Pharmacy. Amritdhara Buildings, Amritdhara Road, Amritdhara Post Office, Lahore.*

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You don't think of "Feen-a-mint" as a medicine, but as a delightful, mint-flavored gum confection which you thoroughly enjoy chewing — yet physicians and druggists everywhere are warmly commending it as a completely effective laxative.

Why? Because "Feen-a-mint" contains phenolphthalein (yellow), a tasteless laxative agent which, *when thoroughly chewed* and mixed with the natural mouth juices, promotes complete elimination without any of the unpleasant effects of ordinary laxatives which may be either too weak or too harsh.

To know the difference, get a package of delicious "Feen-a-mint" at your druggist's today—and chew a tablet tonight.

15

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— Mail & Passengers — Service.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.
Nov.			
29th	Mantua	Jack	10,946
Dec.			
6th	Narkunda*	Parker	16,572
13th	Viceroy of India	Townshend	19,648
20th	Rawalpindi*	Stringer	16,697
27th	Kaisar-i-Hind	Headlam	11,518
1931.			
Jan.			
3rd	Mooltan x	Morton	20,952
10th	Rajputana	Cadiz	16,644
17th	Ranchi*	Brooks	16,650
24th	Ranpura	Furlong	16,601
31st	Maloja x	Browning	20,837
Feb.			
7th	Mantua	Hignett	10,946
14th	Comorin*	Cartright	15,279
21st	Viceroy of India	Ohlson	19,648
28th	Naldera x	Earrison	16,088
Mar.			
7th	Kaisar-i-Hind	Headlam	11,518
14th	Macedonia†	Dickinson	11,120
21st	Ranpura	Furlong	16,601
28th	Narkunda x	Parker	16,572
April			
4th	Ranchi a	Brooks	16,650
9th	Moldavia ‖	Allin	16,556
11th	Macedonia†	Dickinson	11,120
18th	Viceroy of India a	Ohlson	19,647
25th	Mooltan x	Morton	20,952
May			
2nd	Kaisar-i-Hind	Headlam	11,518
9th	Chitral x	Siggers	15,248
16th	Macedonia	Dickinson	11,120
23rd	Maloja x	Browning	20,837
30th	Malwa	Britten	10,986

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

x Through from Australia.
* Through from China.
‖ with limited accommodation for passengers from India.
a Extra steamer carrying 1st Saloon and Tourist Saloon passengers.
† To Marseilles only.

@ These steamers will call at MONACO after leaving Marseilles. Passengers can be booked to Monaco the fares being those in force between Bombay and Marseilles.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM BOMBAY TO EUROPE. TO LONDON.

	1st Saloon. A	B	C	D
Single	£93	£82	£72	£62
Return	161	144	126	108
	2nd Saloon A	B		
Single	£56	£50		
Return	98	88		

TO MARSEILLES.

	1st Saloon. A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	130	116	102
	2nd Saloon. A	B		
Single	£52	£46		
Return	91	81		

NEW TOURIST SALOON FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single	Return
London	£30	£52
Marseilles	£5	40

Return tickets home Tourist Saloon and out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be arranged.

OUTWARDS 1931.

The "MOLDAVIA" 16,556 Tons, carrying first saloon and third cabin passengers leaves London 13th and Marseilles 20th March due Bombay April 3rd.

The "STRATHNAVER" a new steamer of 21,100 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Tourist Saloon passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about.	Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons
Dec.			
11th	Domala	Kitson	8,422
1931.			
April			
2nd	Dumana	Stockwell	8,427
23rd	Domala	Kitson	8,422

SHIPPING.

These two vessels are "one class" ships. Fares as follows:

		Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£54	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£56	£ 98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

About.		
Dec.		
5	MALOJA	Colombo & Australia.
13	Kidderpore	Straits, China & Japan.
19	COMORIN	Colombo, China & Japan.
1931.		
Jan.		
2	NALDERA	Colombo & Australia.
16	MALWA	Colombo, China & Japan.
30	Narkunda	Colombo, & Australia.
Feb.		
13	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China & Japan.
27	MOOLTAN	Colombo & Australia.
Mar.		
13th	Rajputana	Colombo, China & Japan
27th	Maloja	Colombo & Australia.
April		
24th	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.
May		
22nd	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the first Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailing approximately every month. Fares £74 to £000.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

Nov.		
27th	Baroda	Persian Gulf Ports, via Verawal and Mangrole.
28th	Varsova	K'chi, Bushire, M'rah & B'rah.
29th	CHAKLA	K'chi via P'Bunder, Dwarka, C'Mandvi at 9 a.m.
Dec. 1st	VITA	K'chi via P'bunder C'Mandvi & Port Okha 10 a.m.
3rd	Karoa	S. & S. Africa M'Goa

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs, Friday, Saturdays every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs, Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. Line
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Shonko Maru ..	24th Nov.	8th Dec.
Honolulu Maru	9th Dec.	23rd Dec.
Shinai Maru ..	15th Dec.	25th Dec.
Sumatra Maru..	25th Dec.	8th Jan. 1931

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED
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136-491, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22937.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
*Tottori Maru	8973	16 Nov	30 Nov
Katori Maru	10030	...	@2 Dec
Kiyo Maru			
Keshima Maru	10010	...	@16Dec
Yasukuni Maru	17000	...	@28Dec
*Calcutta Maru	5339	18 Dec.	28 Dec
*Tenrushima Maru	4646	18 Dec.	24 Dec
xKaga Maru	5880	30 Dec.	15 Jan.
Hakone Maru	10500	...	@13Jan.
*Suwa Maru	11000	...	@27Jan.
Tokushima Maru	5976	17 Jan.	30 Jan

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Suez Bay
Fushimi Maru	11000	27 Nov.	14 Dec
Hakozaki Maru	10500	10 Dec.	27 Dec
Terukuni Maru	12000	23 Dec.	8 Jan.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Chichibu Maru	12000	11 Dec.	17 Dec.
Taiyo Maru	12000	21 Dec.	28 Dec.
Tatsuta Maru	12000	1 Jan.	7 Jan.

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round the World Tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
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Phone Nos. 20279 and 22732.
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1 pill, taken 2 hours before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for three days, positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If 2 bottles are taken continuously sure to remove IMPOTENCY.

1 bottle of 20 pills, Rupees TWO.

Hon. Col. D. Dawes Pelley, Bart-B. A., M. D., LLD., Ph.D., B.M.S., Principal "Electric Medical College, MADRAS, Writes:—"BEEJ BUND" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all sorts of impotency.

ARYA VAIDYASALAMAN,
3, BYRAGIMATAM ST., MADRAS

AMERICAN COTTON EXCHANGES.

Southern Hedge Selling
NO ABSORBING POWER

Bombay, Nov. 27.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market was weak and prices declined 10 points to 13 points and Southern hedge selling. There is no absorbing power and the market shows a sagging tendency. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points to 10.70C.

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled quiet and prices declined 11 to 13 points. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points to 10.37C

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 5 points. There was no demand and the market closed at a decline of 9 to 8 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 5 points to 5.89 and sales amounted to 4,000 bales.

Empire cotton futures declined 8 points and Egyptian prices closed 11 to 13 points lower.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York January Highest 10.80 (10-08 a.m.), lowest 10.70 (close).

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Friends:—

Liverpool.—Market feels that there is too much cotton owing to rapid increase in visible supply. It is rumoured crop may turn out larger than expected.

New York.—Market affected unfavourably by hedge selling and Wall Street selling. One Wall Street House sold food quantity May around 11.25.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.
Liverpool, Nov. 26.
Dec. close at 5s. 1 1/8d. up 5/8.
Mar. close at 5s. 3 3/4d. up 1/2d.
May close at 5s. 5 5/8d/ up 3/4d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.
Dec. per bushel $75-7/8 down 1/8.
Mar. per bushel $78-3/8 up 3/8.
May per bushel $80-1/2 up 3/8.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.
Feb. 11.55 up 59.
Mar. 11.65 up 59.

LINSEED BUENOS AYRES CABLE.
"Advanced on 'short' covering; little offering. Expect jobbing market suggest selling over 12.00 and buying under 11.30."

WHEAT CABLE: (Chicago).
"Market closed steady. Prices advanced on unfavourable weather and covering by 'shorts', but later declined on realising."

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Nov. 26.

December	10.60—.10
January	10.69—.11
Dec. (New Contract)	10.60—.11
Jan. (New Contract)	10.70—.12
Mar. (New Contract)	10.93—.11
May (New Contract)	10.60—.13
July (New Contract)	11.40—.13
Middling Spot	10.70—.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Nov. 26.

December	10.61—.11
January	10.71—.33
Middling Spot	10.37—.10

New York. 11-45 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

Jan. (New Contract)	10.76
Mar. (New Contract)	11.03
May (New Contract)	11.23
New York. Noon Call.	
Jan. (New Contract)	10.77
Mar. (New Contract)	11.02
May (New Contract)	11.28

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Nov. 26.
Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	44,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	11,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Nov. 26. Opening	Closing.
November		5.64—.08
December		5.63—.09
January	5.72	5.70—.09
February		5.75—.09
March	5.85	5.83—.09
April		5.87—.09
May	5.98	5.96—.08
June		6.00—.03
July	6.03	6.05—.09
August		6.08—.09
September		6.11—.09
October	6.20	6.16—.09
November		6.19—.09
Middling Spot		5.89—.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, Nov. 26.
Bales.

Sales at Liverpool	4,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Nov. 26.

Scinde Fully Good	3.75
Scinde Fine	3.90
Scinde, Superfine	4.05
Bengal Good	3.60
Bengal Fully Good	3.75
Bengal Fine	3.90
Oomra, Good	3.80
Oomra Fully Good	4.00
Oomra Fine	4.20
Broach Fully Good	4.40
Broach Fine	4.60
Broach Superfine	4.80

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Nov. 27.

The cotton market remained closed to-day as a protest against the arrest of the "War Council."

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Nov. 26.

November	8.53
December	8.41
January	8.44
March	8.53
May	8.65
July	8.76
September	8.95
Sakellaridis. F.G.F. Spot	9.40

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Nov. 27.

Feb.	134.60	—1.10
May	128.10	—0.30

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, Nov. 27.
69 Arjun Khimji Barsi old 145
100 Dawn Mill Behanganj 146.
75 Dawn Mill Aligarh 146.
68 Dawn Mill Pandharpur 155
55 P. Crystal and Co. Wardha 174
100 P. Crystal and Co. Hinganghat 164.
100 Lavji Meghji Khurja New 142
53 Currimbhai Ujjain 170.
47 Gokuldas Madhavji Latur Old 162
100 David Sassoon Mill Beawar 146 1/4.
28 Nisho and Co. Shenabad 160.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Nov. 27.

Broach	185/189
Bengal	136/140
Mathia	148/154
Khandesh	150/157
Akola/Khamgaon	152/153
Nagpur/Wardha	159/166
Barsi/Kurduwadi	150/157
Jalna/Aurangabad	152/158
Nagar/Vambori	148/156
Purna/Parbani	154/159
Khandwa/Sanavad	154/159
Indore/Ujjain	157/163
Miraj/Sangli	212/220
Coompta	208/223
Tirupur/Cambodia	238/265

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, Nov. 27.
In full-pressed bales.
Since 1st September.—

	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	1,669	15,633
Central India	320	20,343
Barsi and Nagar	618	10,911
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	2,213
Berar	4,592	50,733
Central Provinces	301	18,607
Total Oomras	8,000	1,18,440
Dholera	1,009	259
N.-W. Provinces	2,026	50,086
Rajputana	396	4,212
Sind-Punjab	1,931	19,411
Broach	...	1,962
Coompta & Dharwar	217	12,655
Westerns-Northerns	60	9,410
Cocoanada	...	16
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	3,594
Persian	...	...
American	...	5,062
Egyptian and African	976	33,772
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	115
Total	14,615	275,904

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 20th Nov.—
In full-pressed bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	4,425	108,734
Japan & China	7,550	3,47,313
Coast Ports	...	1,174
Up-country by Rail	...	27,233
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	1,752
Total	11,975	495,211

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 26.

Chartered Bank of I. A. C.	£18-3/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£113-1/2
National Bank of India	£42-1/2
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£95-1/3
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p.c.	£82
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	£103
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	£46
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£56-1/2
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£65-1/2
Indian Stock 4-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£83
Consols 2-1/2 p.c.	£58-3/4
War Loan 5 p.c.	£102-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£97

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
London, Nov. 26.

Demand Bills	485.34

LONDON METALS
London, Nov. 26

Copper Braziers	£62
Yellow Metal	£49-3/4
Spelter. Hard Indian Brands	£11-1/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge	£15-5/8
Tin. English Ingots	£118-1/4

STOCKS AND SHARES.
Bombay, Nov. 27.

The market was open for one hour only during which period prices remained Stationary. Closing quotations were as under:—

MILLS.

100 Ahm. Advance	305
50 Apollo	3-0-0
10 Bom: Cotton P.	3-12
500 Bom. Cotton	130
50 Bom. Dyeing	675
250 Bradbury P.	100
250 Bradbury	130
100 Century	245/10
500 Central India P.	452-8
100 Central India	386/4
100 Colaba	104/6
100 Coorla	147/8
100 Crescent	72/8
250 Currim	65
250 David	110
250 Dawn	610
200 Ed: Sassoon	60
10 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-5-9
100 Elphinstone P.	20
100 Elphinstone	5/12
250 Fazulbhoy	385
100 Finlay	80
1000 Framji Petit	170
100 Gokak	132/8
1000 Hindustan	1350
100 Indore-Malwa	330
100 Jamshed Pref:	60
250 Jamshed	10
50 Kastoorchand	11
100 Khatau	95
100 Kohinoor	123/12
250 Laxmi	902/8
100 Madhowji	28/12
250 Madras United	275
1000 Maneckji Petit	715
100 Meyer Sassoon	45
1000 Morarji	360
50 Mysore	100
200 New Great P.	146-4
200 New Great	157/8
100 New City	50
250 Pabani	121/4
250 Pearl	231/4
100 Phoenix	282/6
10 Premier	1/2
100 Shapurji	5/12
1000 Sholapur	1440
250 Simplex	58/12
100 Swan	75
100 Swadeshi	276/4
25 Tata P.	14
25 Tata	30
500 Vishnu P.	567-8
500 Vishnu	1320
1000 Western	690

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	69-0
50-25 Central	14/6
£10-5 Eastern	74
500 Imperial	1190
500-125 Imperial Contr.	298/8
100-50 India	82
5 Union	3/3

CEMENT.

10 Bundi	12/12
70 Gwalior	74
4250 Indian	172/8
100 Katni 1st P.	102
100 Katni 2nd P.	105
10 Katni Lt.	570
100 Katni	140
10 Punjab P.	9/10
10 Punjab	8/4
100 Shahabad	133-2

INSURANCE.

10 Jupitor P.	8/4
15 Jupiter	8/2
15 New India	15/8
200.100 Oriental	1550
10 Vulcan	5/4

ELECTRIC

100 Ahmedabad	121/4
1000 Andhra Val P.	935
1000 Andhra Val.	582/8
50 Bom. Tram P.	65/12
50 Bom. Tram	116/14
1000 Tata Hydro P.	104
100 Tata Hydro	103/12
1000 Tata Power	1028/12
100 Tata Power	416/4

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	782/8
100 Amritsar Pat	113/12
100 Central Province	87-4
100 Dho Barramati	88
100 Guzrat	65-8
500 Tapti Valley	666/4

MINING.

10 Shivrajpur	12
150 Tata Steel 1. P.	125
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	45/4
30 Tata Steel D.	283/12

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	156/4
250 Bom. Steam P.	198/12
250 Bom. Steam	56/4
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	3/0
125 Bom. Burma Old	488/12
50 Bom. Burma New	131/4
100 Ind. Bleaching	108/2
15 Scindia	6/14

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Nov. 27.
F. P. Bales.—
Receipts to date 26-11-30 1930-31 5318000, 1929-30 5560000.
Receipts Yesterday 26-11-30 1930-31 44000, 1929-30 46000.
Exports to date 26-11-30 1930-31 3008000, 1929-30 3056000.
Stock at Ports 21-11-30 1930-31 4.10000, 1929-30 2501000.
Stocks Interior Towns 21-11-30 1930-31 716000, 1929-30 404000.
Stock Liverpool 21-11-30 1930-31 701000, 1929-30 732000.
Visible Supply 21-11-30 1930-31 7314000, 1929-30 6909000.
Quantity in Sight 21-11-30 1930-31 8194000, 1929-30 8784000.
Quantity out of Sight 21-11-30 1930-31 5611000, 1929-30 5354000.

The Calcutta Corporation was adjourned on Wednesday as a mark of respect to Sir. Bepin Behari Ganguly, Councillor who has been sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of harbouring volunteers. A. P.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Civil Appointments.

The Resident and Commander-in-Chief, Aden, has, appointed Mr. W. A. Jackson as his Aide-de-Camp and Private Secretary from 12th October 1930.

The leave granted to Mr. B. N. Shah, a Subordinate Judge in the Bombay Presidency is extended by six months on half average pay.

The continuance up to the end of December 1930 of the temporary appointment of Deputy Superintendent of Police in the Bijapur District held by Mr. Basrur, is sanctioned.

Mr. H. E. Lucas, Superintendent of the Karachi District Prison, is granted, from 3rd March 1931, leave on average pay for four months followed by leave on half average pay for two months. The leave is preparatory to retirement.

Mr. J. F. B. Hartshrone, I.C.S., to be a member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee for examining candidates in Marathi.

Mr. V. N. Sardesai, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector, East Khandesh.

Mr. N. P. Uplap, Chief Engineer, Nasik Distillery, is granted, from 3rd October 1930, leave on average pay for four months.

The period of the temporary appointment of the Chief Engineer at the Nasik Distillery is from 6th October 1930 to 2nd February 1931.

K. P. Mullan, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Surat is granted leave on average pay for three months from the date of relief.

Dr. K. J. Shivdasani, Medical Officer, Navbshah District, is granted leave on average pay for nine weeks from 3rd October 1930.

Mr. W. L. C. Trench, Superintending Engineer on Special Duty (Bombay Government), is granted leave from the 4th December 1930 or subsequent date of relief.

Restoration Of Spinning Section.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Rugby.—The President of the Board of Trade, Mr. William Graham, in the Commons stated that the matters discussed at the recent Manchester Conference with representative sections of the cotton trade were of value in the formation of larger units as an aid to the restoration of the spinning section. Discussions with representative of manufacturers will be continued at an early date. B. O. W.

Sugar Preference

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Rugby.—During the debate raised by Lord Olivier in the House of Lords on the crisis in the West Indies sugar industry, the Colonial Secretary, Lord Passfield, said that it was difficult to expect any rise in the price of sugar so long as the present world accumulation of visible stocks remained. Regarding sugar preference, the Chancellor of the Exchequer had made it clear that it was not his intention to withdraw the existing preference of £3-15 per ton for the next three years.—B. O. W.

Panchgani Parsi High School Ex-Students' Association.

About 50 members of this Association had a pleasant trip to that pleasing "Brighton of Bombay," Uran, on Sunday (23rd instant) and enjoyed to their hearts' content the lavish hospitality of one of its Association members Mr. Kaikhushru Bhimadiwalla, brother of Khan Saheb Dossabhoy Hormusji Bhimadiwalla.

It will be recalled that the Association was founded for promoting social intercourse and brotherhood amongst its members. During its short exis ence it has done its best to carry out this part of the programme. There are 100 members of the Association, and the meeting of the ex-students in occasional social conclave is just the right thing to revive old pleasant memories, and to keep into being the "esprit de corps" of the students and their Association.

Winter Khadi Bazar At Matunga.

A Winter Khadi Bazaar will be held from the 20th November to 7th Dec. 1930, at Nappur Hall, belonging to Sheth Veljii Lakhamshi Nappu, Matunga (Bombay, G. I. P.) It will consist mainly of handspun and handwoven woollen and cotton fabrics, thick and strong, to stand the severe cold of the winter.

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BOMBAY FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1930.

Bombay's 17th "War Council" Jailed.

MRS. URMILA MEHTA AND MRS. VIRBALA DIXIT GET 9-1/2 MONTHS' S. I. EACH

Charged With Participating In Bardoli Day Procession

"SENTENCE ME FOR LIFE", SAYS BULLETIN EDITOR

"Sentence me for life!" was the request made by a member of the 17th Bombay "War Council" which was jailed by Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate at the Mazgaon Police Court, on Thursday morning. This "War Council" enjoyed freedom for 10 days.

The accused in this case were:—

Mrs. Urmila Mehta, President, "War Council".

Mrs. Virbala Dixit, Vice-President.

Sjt. Salamatkhan Karimullahkhan, Secretary.

Sjt. Ratilal H. Shah, Editor of the "Congress Bulletin".

Sjt. Gulamhussein Bootwalla, Secretary of the previous "War Council".

Sjt. Victorean J. Fernandez who was described to be a Congress volunteer and was the sixth accused was acquitted by the Magistrate for want of evidence.

Mr. J. D'Cunha, the Police Prosecutor, stated that the first four accused were charged under Section 17, Clauses 1 and 2 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, in that they were members of the "War Council" which has been declared illegal and that they promoted its activities by participating in the Bardoli procession held on Wednesday.

The fifth and the sixth accused were charged under Section 17, Clause 1 of the same Act, in that they assisted the operations of the "War Council" by taking part in the Bardoli procession.

INSPECTOR'S EVIDENCE.

Inspector G. H. Vanzara attached to the Pydhownie Police Station giving evidence stated that an announcement appeared in the "Congress Bulletin" stating that a procession to show sympathy with the Bardoli peasants would start from Mandvi on Wednesday evening. Accordingly he went and posted himself with a police party on the Masjid Bunder Road to stop the procession which was banned by the Police Commissioner. At about 5-30 p.m. he saw a procession emerging from the De Souza Street and when the processionists reached the corner of the Nagdevi Street witness stopped them. The third accused Sjt. Salamatkhan told him that he was the Secretary of the "War Council".

Magistrate: What the accused told you is not admissible.

The Police Prosecutor intervened and said that the witness questioned all the accused and put them under arrest.

Witness continuing said that the procession was held under the auspices of the "War Council" and was banned by the Police Commissioner.

The accused refused to cross-examine the witness. "We do not want to take part in the proceedings", they said. Sjt. Ratilal Shah, the young Editor of the "Congress Bulletin", addressing the Court, said "Sentence me for life!"

SUB-INSPECTOR'S EVIDENCE.

Sub-Inspector Kamath, the next witness, said that Mrs. Urmila Mehta, the first accused, became the President of the "War Council" after the arrest and conviction of Sjt. Joseph Bennie, the previous President. The second accused was also nominated Vice-Prseident on the same date. The third and the fourth accused came to office also on the same date. The fifth accused was the Secretary of the previous "War Council" which was presided over by Sjt. Bennie. The witness knew nothing about the sixth accused Fernandez.

The Magistrate asked the Police Prosecutor what was the evidence against the sixth accused.

The Police Prosecutor stated that he took part in the procession taken out by the "War Council" on Wednesday at Mandvi. He was therefore charged with assisting the operations of the "War Council".

The Magistrate remarked: "Will you arrest even an outsider or a spectator who might have nothing to do with the demonstration?" As there was no satisfactory evidence to show that he was member of an unlawful Association the Magistrate acquitted the sixth accused Fernandez.

Sub-Inspector Kamath continuing his evidence produced a copy of the "Congress Bulletin" which asked "the people of Bombay to rally in their thousands at Mandvi on the 26th instant and show to the world that their hearts were with Bardoli, and with Bardoli they will fight to eradicate the curse of British imperialism."

The Magistrate on the evidence before convicted the first four accused on two charges, namely, Section 17, Clauses 1 and 2. He also convicted the fifth accused on one charge under Section 17, Clause 1 and acquitted the sixth accused.

Mrs. Urmila Mehta and Mrs. Virbala Dixit were sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment on the first charge and eight months' simple imprisonment on the second charge and a fine of Rs. 150 or, in default, further six weeks' imprisonment, the substantive sentences to run concurrently. If the fine is not paid the aggregate sentences comes to nine and a half months' simple imprisonment.

Sjt. Salamatkhan Karimullahkhan and Sjt. Ratilal Shah, the third and the fourth accused were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment on the first charge and eight months' rigorous imprisonment on the second charge and a fine of Rs. 150 or, in default, six weeks' further imprisonment. If the fine is not paid the aggregate sentence comes to nine and a half months' rigorous imprisonment.

The fifth accused was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

At the conclusion of the trial Mr. J. N. Varma, a Barrister, filed an affidavit requesting the Court to take into consideration the social position of the first two accused in classifying them. The first accused Mrs. Urmila Mehta was a graduate and came from an illustrious Gujarati family. The second accused was similarly well connected and was recently keeping indifferent health.

The Magistrate promised to consider the affidavit and make a recommendation to the local Government with regard to classification.

NEXT ISSUE OF "SUNDAY "CHRONICLE."

—:o:—

The next issue of the "Sunday Chronicle" will contain five pages of pictures relating to the Satyagraha movement, from various parts of India.

Interesting articles of local importance will be a feature of this week's issue. Mr. Brailsford's Northern India experiences will be found particularly interesting.

Agents are requested to order their copies early to avoid disappointment.

ENGLAND-AUSTRALIA AIR FLIGHT

—:o:—

Weekly Service Under Consideration.

QUESTIONS IN COMMONS

LONDON, Nov. 27.

In the Commons, Mr. Mander asked for information regarding the establishment of the airmail service from England to the Far East and whether the Government of India was still refusing permission to the Imperial Airways to operate the route from Karachi onwards across India.

Mr. Montague said that the Government of India was providing a series of aerodromes between Calcutta and Victoria Point, but the route would not be ready before the end of the year. Imperial Airways had submitted tentative proposals to provide a weekly airmail service between England and Australia, via Calcutta, Rangoon and Singapore, which were at present being considered. He understood that the Government of India was considering the proposal to operate the Indian State Air Service between Karachi and Calcutta.

Mr. Mander asked why the Government of India was holding up this great Imperial development.

Mr. Montague said that he was not prepared to accept the implication of the question, which should be addressed to the Secretary of State for India.—Reuter.

Foreign Cloth Picketing In Bhavnagar.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, Nov. 24.

Due to successful picketing in Bhavnagar, the Ranpur volunteers have started picketing shops in Botad, a Mahal of Bhavnagar.

Col. Moss, the acting president of the Bhavnagar State Council, sent for the leading citizens and a few traders of foreign cloth. He said that if the citizens approved of the compromise ter s settled last time, he would force the picketers to accept them. In case the picketers refused to accept those terms, the state would adopt whatever means they thought fit and invite the co-operation of the citizens in such repressive measures. The leading citizens plainly said that the majority of the public wanted the foreign goods to be sealed. Some suggested that the member of the "War" Council should be consulted about the compromise. The members thereupon were invited to-day for the discussion.

It is quite clear that the picketing council will not accept any compromise unless the traders get their foreign goods sealed. The traders last time did not obey their own resolution. The foreign cloth merchants have, in order to show their good faith, passed the following resolution in their Executive Committee:—

"No one should buy or sell foreign cloth or cloth of even boycotted Indian mills until further orders. The merchants should try to cancel forward orders. No business should be carried on at night."

"GOVERNMENT'S INACTION."

—:o:—

Censure Motion Rejected

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The House of Commons, by 224 votes to 139, rejected the private member's motion deploring the Government's inaction in respect of the dumping of foreign cereals and urging immediate counteracting measures.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade declared that there was no proof that Russia was dumping wheat. Its low price was simply due to the world surplus.—Reuter.

PERMANENT DISARMAMENT COMMISSION

—:o:—

To Be Established At Geneva.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Geneva.—The Disarmament Committee, to-day, adopted article in the draft Convention providing for the establishment at Geneva of a Permanent Disarmament Commission for the purpose of seeing that the Convention is carried. Its members shall not sit as representatives of their respective Governments.—Reuter.

"TO STIFLE INQUIRY."

—:o:—

Appeal Of Panvel Congressmen Against Convictions.

"BOGUS AND AFTER-THOUGHT."

(From our Own Correspondent).

THANA, Nov. 26.

The appeal filed by Messrs. Vedak and Bedekar of Panvel against the decision of Mr. Koundinya, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, District Kolaba, who had convicted them under Sec. 117 I.P.C. read with Sec. 26 of the Forest Act, and had sentenced them each to suffer R. I. for 6 months and to pay a fine of Rs. 250 or in default 3 months' R. I. came for hearing before Mr. B. N. Sanjana, the Sessions Judge, Thana yesterday. Arguments of pleaders were heard and judgment was reserved.

PROSECUTION STORY.

The story of the prosecution was that on the 8th of September in the morning, both the accused had gone to Kalhe, a place in Taluka Panvel, to select a spot where Forest Satyagraha was to be practised in the noon. Mr. Patil, the Police Inspector had also gone there in the morning to arrange for "bandobust" and it was alleged that Mr. Vedak made a statement to the Police Inspector to the effect that an adjoining jungle was selected as a place for that day's Satyagraha and Mr. Vedak was alleged to have pointed his finger to that place. It appears Jungle Satyagraha was practised on that day and ten persons were arrested, convicted and sentenced immediately after the commission of the offence. The accused were not present at the time of the Satyagraha and the case against them was that they aided and abetted the commission of the offence under the Forest Act by selecting the place of Satyagraha.

The defence story was that they had gone to Kalhe in the morning to select a place for posting Ambulance men and Desh Sevikas to offer "First Aid" to the injured in case there was lathi charge. The case against Mr. Bedekar was that he was seen in the company of Mr. Vedak.

Mr. M. S. Rangnekar arguing the case on behalf of Appellants submitted that the only evidence on which the prosecution rely for proving their case was the statement alleged to have been made by Mr. Vedak to the Police Inspector on the morning of the 8th September and that statement being in the nature of a confession was inadmissible having regard to the provisions of section 25 of the Evidence Act.

"BOGUS AND AFTER-THOUGHT"

It was significant to note that the case against the accused was lodged on 8th of October, nearly a month after the alleged commission of offence. Mr. Ragnekar suggested that the prosecution was bogus and an after-thought. The Chirner shooting incident took place on the 25th September and Mr. Vedak had gone to Chirner to attend to the wounded. The Chirner inquiry was held from the 30th September to the 3rd October and Police were represented at the inquiry and in order to stibe that inquiry prosecution was launched on the 6th October.

Mr. B. H. Shringarpure gave a brief reply on behalf of the Crown.

PALGHAR PLEADER SUCCEEDS IN APPEAL.

Thana Judge Sets Aside The Conviction.

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, Nov. 26.

Mr. B. N. Sanjana, the Sessions Judge, Thana, delivered judgment in an appeal filed by Mr. V. V. Dandekar, Pleader, Palghar, against the decision of the First Class Majistrate, Bassein, who had found him guilty under section 188 of the I. P. C. for having broken Collector's order issued under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code forbidding picketing of liquor shops at Bassein and had sentenced him to suffer simple imprisonment for one month and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default to undergo a week's imprisonment, setting aside the conviction and acquitting the accused of the above offence. The accused having undergone the sentence of imprisonment, it was directed that the fine which was paid should be refunded.

NO INFRINGEMENT

Mr. M. S. Ragnekar whilst arguing the case on behalf of the appellant had contended that the mere fact that accused went and stood before the liquor shop with the intention of defying the order under Section 144 did not amount to the infringement of the order. The prosecution evidence was that on that day in question no customers visited the liquor shop. Hence, the requisite ingredient of the section, namely that there should be some overt act done by the accused by asking not to go to the liquor shop was wanting. Hence, there was no occasion for causing any annoyance to anybody visiting the shop.

ALIPORE CONSPIRACY CASE

—:o:—

Heavy Sentences.

TRANSPORTATIONS FOR 20, 15 12 & 10 YEARS.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 27.

The Special Tribunal at Alipore passed judgment this morning convicting Dr. Narain Chandra Roy and seven others for offences under the Explosives Substances and Arms Acts, and conspiracy. Dr. Narain Chandra Roy and Dr. Bhupal Bose were sentenced to be transported for twenty years and suffer rigorous imprisonment for fourteen and three years on the three counts respectively, the sentences to run concurrently.

Ambika Roy, Adaitya Datta and Jatin Bhowmik were sentenced to transportation for twelve years eight and three years' rigorous imprisonment on the three charges respectively.

Surendranath Datta and Rasick Das were sentenced to transportation for fifteen years and imprisonment for ten and two years, the sentences to run concurrently.

Rohini Adhikari was sentenced to transportation for ten years and imprisonment for seven years and one year, the sentences to run concurrently.

Atul Ganguly and Saral Datta were acquitted while Sibhangshu Sarkar and Brojodulal Sen who turned approvers were granted the King's pardon.—A. P.

Benares Congressmen Jailed

—:o:—

BENARES, Nov. 27.

The City Magistrate has sentenced a Congress volunteer to three months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 417 I. P. C. and to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 75, in default three months' further imprisonment under Section 348, the sentences to run consecutively.

Four others have been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment under Sections 384 and 109, Gangaprasad Jayswal Secretary, Mirzapur Satyagraha Committee and two others have been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 40 in default one month's further imprisonment each.—A. P.

Earthquake Shocks For 30 Minutes.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The main earthquake shocks lasted thirty minutes and were felt over a wide area extending westwards as far as Osaka and northwards to Maebashi and Takata. The fire broke out in a number of places adding to the sufferings of the victims. A gusher of boiling water shot up to great height at Atami. It is feared that a number of other districts have suffered severely, but no details are available owing to interruption of communications.—Reuter.

252 Dead In Earthquake Disaster.

—:o:—

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Tokio.—Gradual restoration of communications has facilitated a more accurate appraisement of the earthquake damage. The death-roll now totals 223.

(Later).—The lattst earthquake casualties are 252 dead and 143 injured.

1,550 buildings have been demolished and 3,637 damaged.—Reuter.

Alleged Plot To Smash Soviets

RAMZIN'S "CONFESSION" OF PLAN FOR ARMED FOREIGN INTERVENTION

Poincare & Briand Deny Implications In Conspiracy.

"MASS DEMONSTRATIONS TO DEMAND DEATH SENTENCES"

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Moscow.—Russia's "best seller" to-day is the "confession" of M. Ramzin, chief accused in the conspiracy trial mentioned yesterday, which is published in a pamphlet form, and is now in the second half-million edition. M. Ramzin spent seven hours reading out the "confession" of his part in the alleged conspiracy to smash Soviets and a five-year plan to prepare the way for an armed foreign intervention, implicating, "inter ali" M. M. Poincare, Briand, Mr. Winston Churchill, Sir Henri Deterding and Col. Lawrence of Arabia.

DENIAL OF POINCARE AND BRIAND.

Paris.—Poincare and Briand have both denied Ramzin's allegations.

MASS DEMONSTRATIONS.

Riga.—Soviet authorities are staging elaborate mass demonstrations against the accused in the conspiracy trial. The have organised procession in the principal towns of Russia and arranged delegations from various organisations to acquaint the judges that masses expect them to satisfy the prolearian demand for death sentences.—Reuter.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON PROF. SAYAL

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Notices Served On Police Officers

RS. 10,000 AS DAMAGES DEMANDED

LAHORE, Nov. 27.

The Managing Committee of the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College and Professor Santram Sayal have served notices on certain police officers for the alleged police raid on the College on October 8 and demanding within one month Rs. 10,000 as damages for the alleged assault on Professor Sayal.

SANCTION TO PROSECUTE POLICE OFFICERS WANTED.

A petition under Section 197 Criminal Procedure Code has also been sent to the Governor asking for his sanction to prosecute the police officers concerned. The petition alleges that on October 8 no picketing was going on at the College gates, the classes were being peacefully held and Professor Sayal was actually lecturing to students, when the police officers, with several policemen, after beating the chowkedar, forcibly opened the gate of the college entered the class-room of Professor Sayal and beat not only his students but also the Professor.—A. P.

Unsettled Conditions In Bay of Bengal

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POONA, Nov. 27.

The weather has been dry over the country except for local rain in Southeast Madras. Conditions are unsettled in the Bay of Bengal to east of Ceylon. A western disturbance is approaching the Northwest Frontier.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Port Blair half an inch: Negapatam four and Cuddalore and Kodaikanal a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall will increase in Southeast Madras and extend in South Malabar.—A. P.

Jailed For Seditious Speech

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AMRITSAR, Nov. 26.

Giani Gurumukhsingh Musafir has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment for a seditious speech in connection with Nankana affairs.—A. P.

Imperial Bank Rate Unchanged

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BOMBAY, Nov. 27.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at six per cent. —A. P.

SATYAGRAHA IN KARNATAK.

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Numerous Arrests.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Nov. 25.

On the Jawahar day, the 16th instant, at Kumta about 5,000 people from the surrounding villages gathered and proceeded in a procession to cut the tops of toddy trees in order to disable them from yielding any toddy. At first the toddy contractor's men were seen with knives and sticks to chase away the Satyagrahis. But on the Satyagrahis asking the men to use their weapons safely as they would never retaliate, the contractor's men were, it seems, overcome with shame and they kept away their weapons and stood simply looking on. When the people were returning after the operations, it is reported that the Sub-Inspector of Police used his cane and the Jamnadar his lathi to disperse them. There were however no grevious hurts. The Sub-Inspector has arrested two persons.

Eleven Congress workers of Bagalkot and three of Calagali havt been sentenced to a period ranging from two months to six months rigorous under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. Mr. Dixit, the second Dictator of Bijapur has been sentenced to 9 months' rigorous.

MORE CONVICTIONS.

The academy of the Hindustani Seva Dal at Bagalkot has been declared illegal. But on the 22nd instant Mr. Chandur of the Dal opened an office in a Dharmasala opposite the Post Office and kept it open for two hours in the evening. A procession and a public meeting were also held where Mrs. Sitabai Malavalli the lady Dictator of Bagalkot and Mr. Chandur delivered speeches. The Satyagraha camp at Kerur in the Bijapur District was raided the same day and all moveable property taken possession of by the Police, Mr. Deshpande an inmate of the camp being also arrested. The 21 people arrested at Chodchan in the same District have been sentenced 6 months' rigorous and one hundred rupees fine each, or in default to one month more, the leader being awarded nine months' rigorous and eight hundred rupees fine.

The 4th 'camp-commandent' of Murgod in Belgaum Dist. has been sentenced to six months' rigorous and Rs. 100 fine or in default to one and half month more. Five people of Chachodi near Murgod have been awarded two years' rigorous for cutting toddy trees by Mr. Hiremath, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate. Eleven others have been sentenced to hundred rupees do or 4 months each by the same Magistrate. At Munavalli in the same District one volunteer has been awarded 6 months' rigorous and Rs. 200 fine in default to undergo one and a half month more for reading Pandit Jawaharlal's speech. Another volunteer has been arrested for notifying forest Satyagraha.

The Dictator of Devgiri in the Dharwar District has been arrested for reading Jawaharlal's speech and forest Satyagraha.

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